

PRIS

DAILY REPORT

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ADMINISTRATION COMMITTED TO COUNTER SOVIET THREAT

OW241334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration is deeply committed to strengthening the U.S. security posture throughout the globe in response to the increasingly serious worldwide Soviet challenge in recent years, said Michael Armacost, acting assistant secretary of state today. He was testifying in Congress for the Reagan administration's security assistance request for fiscal year 1982. Armacost, who is in charge of the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said in a statement before a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "a sound strategic posture in east Asia and the Pacific is an essential element of our global strength."

In Asia today, he said, the U.S. has a number of broad concerns regarding the military and economic security of the region, ranging from increased Soviet military and naval power, to Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression in Indochina, to the need to protect the sea lanes which provide the vital flow of petroleum from the Middle East to its major Asian allies.

Armacost put forward for fiscal 1982 proposed security and economic development assistance programs for the region covering Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Korea, the Philippines, Burma, the Pacific islands, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, (and ASEAN) at a level of \$638,595 million, which represents an increase of \$58,206 million over fiscal 1981 and is slightly higher than what was budgeted by the Carter administration. He sought assistance increases for Thailand this year "in recognition of the increased military threat from Vietnam." With regard to ASEAN, he said, "We believe that the continued growth and development of this organization is in our interest."

Appearing before a House subcommittee, Richard Burt, director of the bureau of the politico-military affairs of the Department of State, pointed out that the administration is actively formulating a strategic approach to the Persian Gulf and wider Middle East. "Our goal is to produce an integrated and coherent strategy to defend our interests throughout the region."

He said that in the wake of Iran's revolution, the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and the accumulation of Soviet power in and near the Persian Gulf, these objectives are increasingly threatened. Most significant, he said, the Soviets, capitalizing on their surrogates and their geographical proximity to the region, have exploited and created opportunities to further their interests to the detriment of those of the West. "We are resolved to meet these threats," he stated. "This means we and our Western allies will have to assist the local states so that they can contribute to regional stability and resist intimidation. We must be prepared to resist these challenges directly if necessary and we must convince both our friends and opponents that we are able and willing to do so."

FORMER PRESIDENT FORD CONTINUES VISIT IN PRC

Hosts Return Banquet

OW231311 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] This evening, former President Ford and his wife gave a reciprocal banquet at the U.S. Embassy in China. Vice Premier Huang Hua and others attended the banquet on invitation.

Arrives in Chongqing

OW241604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Chongqing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Former U.S. President Gerald Ford, Mrs Betty Ford and their party arrived here from Beijing by air this morning, accompanied by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and his wife.

They were greeted at the airport by the Mayor of Chongqing Yu Hanqing, his wife and Vice Mayor Liu Longhua. Mr and Mrs Ford and other U.S. guests visited the city's museum and were guests of honor at a banquet this evening hosted by the Chongqing People's Government.

Mr J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires a.i. of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing and Mrs Roy also accompanied Ford to Chongqing. Tomorrow, they will cruise on the Yangtze River to visit the famous Yangtze River Gorges.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH SPEAKS ON NAVAL STRENGTH

OW242210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1215 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--According to a UPI dispatch, speaking at a launching ceremony for a U.S. nuclear submarine in Newport News, Virginia, on 21 March, U.S. Vice President Bush said that the Reagan administration is determined to make the United States "second to none in so far as naval strength is concerned."

Bush emphatically pointed out that President Reagan is determined to "seek peace through strength...so that a lasting peace can be established on a solid foundation of mutual respect among different countries." Touching on the significance of launching the new U.S. nuclear submarine Houston, Bush declared: "Although the significance of this new nuclear submarine is obvious, what is more important is that it represents a symbol of our new determination as well as a further guarantee that the American people and the leaders of our country declare that we will definitely not remain inferior to any other countries' naval strength, now or in the future."

Bush said: "For a long time we have neglected the threats to our interests and to the interests of the free world by the development of the potential aggressors' naval striking power." He added: "President Reagan is determined to strengthen the U.S. naval tradition--a tradition that the Navy has, over the past two centuries, always been the vanguard in defending our country's freedom."

SURVEILLANCE FLIGHTS NEAR U.S. INTENSIFY

OW210152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has stepped up its close-in surveillance flights along the east coast of the United States, according to Pentagon officials. The latest incident occurred on Tuesday when two TU-95 "Bear" aircraft--long-range reconnaissance planes--were intercepted by U.S. Air Force tactical wings off Massachusetts and followed all the way down the coast toward Cuba.

The Pentagon officials were quoted today by Washington STAR as saying that so far this year, there have been a total of 45 such interceptions along the U.S. east coast, the Canadian coastline and the coasts of Alaska and Greenland. Last year by this date there had been only 23 interceptions and none were along the east coast of the United States. Four of the interceptions this year have been along the east coast. According to Pentagon officials, the Soviet military planes appeared as close as 115 miles off the east coast. It was the first time in five years that they had come that close.

One purpose of the flights, the paper said, is to help the Soviets determine how long it takes the North American Air Defense Command to detect the planes and send up fighters to intercept them.

The planes which operate mainly out of the Cuban air base at San Antonio de los Banos, also carry out intelligence-gathering operations, patrol over the Russian fleets in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and follow U.S. and NATO naval exercises, the paper said.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO EL SALVADOR INCREASED

OW250226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The United States will give an additional \$63.5 million in economic assistance to the Government of El Salvador for fiscal 1981, the State Department announced today. This additional aid will bring the total amount of economic aid this fiscal year to \$126.5 million, over three times the U.S. military aid to that country.

The administration has announced an increase of \$25 million in military aid to El Salvador and 54 U.S. military advisers have been sent to that country.

This economic assistance, department spokesman William Dyess said, is urgently needed to help the Salvadoran Government meet its economic needs, especially to finance essential imports of food and agricultural chemicals and industrial materials for the private sector.

Dyess said that the United States will be consulting with Congress and other governments as implementation of the assistance proceeds. The U.S. assistance will not be the only source of funds for El Salvador. Institutions and other governments are expected to help the Salvadoran Government get over its economic difficulties, he said.

U.S. CALLS PAKISTAN 'FRONTLINE, KEY COUNTRY'

OW241933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration has proposed to allocate \$50 million aid to Pakistan under Public Law 480 and promised to give additional assistance to the 1.7 million Afghan refugees during the fiscal year starting October 1. This was stated by Jane A. Coon, Near Eastern and South Asian deputy assistant secretary of state, before a House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee yesterday.

Describing Pakistan as a "frontline and key country" in the area, she said: "We are deeply concerned over Pakistan's security. Pakistan is facing 85,000 Soviet soldiers across its borders in Afghanistan. Pakistan's strategic location, at the eastern flank of the Persian Gulf, makes it very important that we and our allies undertake a major effort to help Pakistan resist Soviet pressures and to become stronger and more self confident."

She further stated, "We are currently involved in an extensive review of our relations with Pakistan but no final decisions have yet been made."

The overall American assistance for South Asia, during the next fiscal, she stated, will be "roughly equivalent in real terms to actual aid levels in 1981."

SFRY'S MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE IMPROVES

OW221706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia has achieved considerable successes over the past ten years in mechanizing her agriculture, with tractor dissemination rising to the present ratio of one tractor to 18.69 hectares of arable land as against 122.24 hectares in 1970, according to a TANJUG report.

The tractor industry, being the basis for the rapid development of the country's agriculture, now has an annual capacity of producing some 60,000 tractors of different types. Yugoslav tractor makers have set their goal of annual production at 75,000 tractors by 1985. Besides, 35 and 46 h.p. tractors, heavy tractors of over 220 h.p. so far obtained through imports, will also be produced in Yugoslavia. Tractor export will stand out in relief along with such a dynamic increase in production. Last year, Yugoslavia exported 12,000 tractors. The exports are targeted to total 20,000 by 1985.

ROMANIA SUPPORTS ASEAN POSITION ON KAMPUCHEA

OW231605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Deputy Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand Niet Pibulsonggram declared today that Romania fully supported ASEAN's position endorsing the UN resolution on the Kampuchean issue. He was speaking at a press conference here this noon following the talks between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei.

Niet said that the two ministers had a broad exchange of views on regional issues and the world situation as a whole, and came to full agreement. On the Kampuchean issue, he said, the Romanian foreign minister stated that his country supported the UN resolution and maintained that all foreign troops should be pulled out from Kampuchea and the Kampuchean issue be solved by political means. On the Afghan issue, Romania also stood for a political solution, that is, talks should be held between the parties concerned and foreign troops be withdrawn from Afghanistan, the Romanian foreign minister added. Niet said that the two ministers also exchanged views on the ways and means of strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries and decided on the holding of regular consultations between the two sides on trade and technical cooperation as well as on navigational issues.

The Romanian foreign minister, who arrived here on March 21 for an official visit to Thailand, was scheduled to leave here this evening.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS RESULTS REPORTED

OW211926 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0836 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--The 12th Congress of the Democratic Party of Poland was held in Warsaw from 14 to 18 March. Chairman Mlynczak pointed out in his political report that the democratic problems of Poland can only be solved by the Polish people themselves through political means. Mlynczak indicated that the Democratic Party supports Polish Premier Jaruzelski's appeal for 90 days of stability.

First Secretary Stanislaw Kania of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and Chairman Stanislaw Gucwa of the United Peasant Party attended the opening ceremony and delivered speeches of greetings.

The congress adopted a declaration, a program of action and a resolution. The declaration states: "Composed of (?progressive) Democrats, the Democratic Party is a party formed on the basis of socialist system." It "recognizes the leading role of a working-class political party in relation to socialist construction" and also "recognizes that the 'Solidarity' unions, the unions of industrial workers and the independent [Zi Zhi 5261 3112] unions are the driving forces for socialist transformation of national life." In addition, the declaration also recognizes the role of Catholic groups in Poland.

New leading organs of the Central Committee were elected at the first plenary session of the Central Committee, which was held after the conclusion of the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party of Poland. Edward Kowalczyk was elected chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee.

POLISH GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY STOP NEGOTIATIONS

OW211238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, Mar 20 (XINHUA)--Leaders of the Polish independent Solidarity trade unions have announced that they were breaking off all negotiations with the government and all local chapters and union members are on a national strike alert, according to the Polish news agency PAP. A spokesman of the government announced over the television tonight that Prime Minister Jaruzelski had expressed regret over the Solidarity union's decision to break off talks with the government. The prime minister believed that "a dialogue was never so clearly necessary" as in the present situation.

The crisis was touched off by the breaking up of a meeting in the local government building in Bydgoszcz by the police yesterday. This was the first major police intervention since the country was in the grip of a crisis nearly nine months ago. It all happened when Bydgoszcz Province was having a local people's congress. When the chairman of the meeting declared the end of the meeting, some members of the Solidarity trade unions objected and refused to leave the meeting hall. The provincial leaders called in the police to force them to leave. Solidarity officials said the police beat up "scores of people" and added that a number had been taken to hospital, including a member of the National Consultative Committee of the Solidarity trade unions, Jan Rulewski. After the incident, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and other union leaders rushed to Bydgoszcz. Walesa cancelled his planned trip to France to deal with the situation.

Walesa told a mass meeting in Bydgoszcz that "it is the first time that Solidarity has been attacked in such a way" and that "the situation is more serious than in August." He added that "we cannot retreat" and "practically the entire nation is already on strike alert". Trying to stem the anger in his union, he said that "we do not want a general strike" and "Poland must avoid a catastrophe". The Solidarity unions also urged the government to make an explanation for the violence, investigate and punish the culprits. It said that questions in dispute should be settled through negotiations and consultations, not by a show of force. In an attempt of pacification, the government has appointed a commission of experts to investigate the Bydgoszcz incident.

A Warsaw TV commentator said tonight that even the most difficult crisis should be settled through dialogues and by political means. He said, "I don't believe that the two sides are at the end of their wits. They will try to meet and talk with each other." He said, "In such a difficult time, there should be negotiations. Reconciliation should be achieved at all costs. Today, dialogue is more necessary than ever before for us Poles."

POLISH GOVERNMENT, UNION TO CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS

OW230810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, March 23 (XINHUA)--Inconclusive talks were held yesterday between Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Polish independent Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa on the clashes between union officials and police in Bydgoszcz last week. The talks lasted for seven hours. The two sides, however, agreed to continue their discussions. Following yesterday's talks, the union leadership issued an appeal to its members not to stage strikes today. But the union said the strike alert remained in effect. Simultaneously with the talks here, Polish Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia began an on-the-spot investigation in Bydgoszcz yesterday.

SOLIDARITY SCHEDULES WARNING, GENERAL STRIKE

OW250726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, March 24 (XINHUA)--The Polish Solidarity independent trade union has decided today to hold a two-or-four-hour nationwide warning strike on Friday and an indefinite general strike next Tuesday. This was decided after a turbulent all-night session of the union's National Consultative Commission beginning yesterday afternoon in Bydgoszcz. But both the warning strike and next Tuesday's general strike could be called off if any positive results are achieved in the talks with the government to be continued tomorrow as having been agreed between Vice-Premier M. Rakowski and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

It was reported that an 11-member team headed by Walesa has been appointed by the Solidarity leadership to act as a "strike command" council during the planned general strike. Leader of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania, in the first high-level reaction to the latest crisis, said strikes in Poland's present situation could lead to catastrophe. Speaking at an agricultural congress, the party leader described the situation as "the most dangerous since the August crisis--the economic crisis joins together with a deep political crisis." "How can one understand a call for strikes in the present situation?" he asked, adding, "it can only be understood as a call for self-destruction." Kania said, "The policy of agreement and understanding does not only depend on the party and state authorities. We must demand from all citizens moderation, common sense and opposition to attempts to magnify conflicts."

CANADA AGREES TO POLAND'S DEBT PAYMENT DEFERMENT

OW250822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Ottawa, March 24 (XINHUA)--Canada has permitted Poland to defer its repayment of approximately 21 million Canadian dollars official credits, which is due between March 15 and June 30, declared the Canadian Department of External Affairs in a communique issued yesterday. But this is only a short-term measure designed to alleviate Poland's immediate repayment burden, explained the communique. Meanwhile, Canada is participating in discussions between Poland and Western creditors to consider what could be done to deal with the problem of Poland's external indebtedness over the longer term. The communique added that Canada will remain a major grain supplier for Poland. According to the provisions of a long-term agreement between the two countries covering the period 1980-82, Canada will export to Poland 1 to 1.5 million tons of grain annually and undertake to provide Poland with the credit guarantees required to finance the grain shipments.

INTERVIEW WITH EGYPTIAN STATE MINISTER GHALI

OW250154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0129 GMT 25 Mar 81

["Egyptian Minister of State on Arab Solidarity, Egypt's Foreign Policy--An Interview With XINHUA"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--"Inter-Arab dispute ought to be solved peacefully and in an Arab framework without intervention of foreign countries" and "sooner or later we will have Arab conciliation," Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told XINHUA in an exclusive interview here today.

Ghali said that the restoration of full diplomatic relations between Egypt and Sudan is very important. Egypt and Sudan represent more than 60 percent of the population of the Arab world and more than 60 percent of Arab land. There is a project of economic integration between Egypt and Sudan, with meetings of ministers of the two countries, meetings of different commissions and meetings of the two parliaments. "All this will continue to reinforce the integration between the two countries."

"Again our coordination basically will be in Africa," the Egyptian minister of state continued. "We belong to the same organization--OAU--and we have complete centralization between our policy and the Sudanese policy in Africa. We are against foreign intervention and we are for settlement of inter-Arab disputes in an African framework."

Ghali said that "we may differ on certain Arab problems," such as the way to solve the Palestinian problem and the Arab League in Tunis, but "those are very secondary problems. Our differences are over methods and means, not over purpose. We share the same purpose, which is to give the Palestinians the right to self-determination."

"Arab solidarity will prevail over inter-Arab disputes and Sudan can certainly play the role of bringing about rapprochement between Egypt and other Arab countries," he emphasized.

Referring to the peace negotiations, Ghali said that it would be very difficult to negotiate with Israel before the Israeli elections. "We are waiting for the result of the elections to negotiate with the new government."

He said that Egypt has tried to obtain the right to self-determination for the Palestinians through the Camp David approach. "If there would be an Arab initiative we will be very happy."

On the issue of external threats to the region, the minister stressed, "We belong to the Nonaligned Movement and we are against the intervention of the two superpowers and against the military presence of the two superpowers. We believe the defense of the Arab world, like the defense of Africa, must come from within those two regions."

Ghali pointed out that Egypt is against the Libyan intervention in Chad and against a union between Chad and Libya without elections in Chad. Egypt, he said, is hoping that a quiet diplomacy of certain African countries may solve the problem of Chad. Egyptian policy is to act in the framework of the OAU, he added.

Ghali said that he believes the "coming visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Middle East is a fact-finding mission and we will see what is the position of the new U.S. Administration in dealing with the Middle East crisis."

On Egypt's position on the setting up a multinational force in the Sinai, he said that Egypt prefers to have a UN force. But in the event that Egypt fails to obtain a UN presence because of the Soviet veto and the UN fails to assume its responsibility, then Egypt will be compelled to study another alternative, which is a multinational force.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF TANZANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW240808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today had talks with the Tanzanian president, Julius Nyerere, in the Great Hall of the People. Deng Xiaoping said that China and Tanzania had been very good friends since they established diplomatic relations in 1961. He briefed President Nyerere on China's political and economic situation. President Nyerere said the briefing helped him to better understand China and her policies.

Also present at the meeting were Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua; Vice-Premier Huang Hua, the foreign minister; and principal members of President Nyerere's party.

After the meeting Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon in honor of President and Mrs Nyerere. Earlier, President and Mrs Nyerere, accompanied by the vice-mayor of Beijing, Bai Jiefu, visited a branch of Beijing Engineering University and inspected an experimental factory, a computer laboratory and classrooms.

Visits Commune; Attends Drama

OW231845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and his wife Maria visited the evergreen people's commune in west Beijing this afternoon, where they viewed water conservancy projects, hothouses and visited a commune member's family. The commune grows mostly vegetables and grain. Commune members told the guests apart from devoting more than 2,000 hectares to those two crops, the commune also grows fruit and does sideline production. The average income of commune members in 1980, the Nyereres were told, had increased more than three times since 1975. Nyerere expressed interest in the commune's distribution of its annual income according to work and the subsequent boost in productivity.

The president and his wife then visited the family of Li Shuxian, a woman commune member who retired last year. Sitting on the heated bricks which serve as a bed, Li and the Nyereres discussed her family and the improved economic circumstances in which they are living. She said her family has a good income. She showed to the Tanzanian guests the bridal suite of her younger son.

Nyerere also expressed interest in the commune's irrigation system and asked for details of its operation. The commune irrigates 98 percent of its farmland with the system, the president was told. Tanzania has been hit by a severe drought. The Tanzanian guests also visited the commune's hothouses and kindergarten. The peasants invited them to try their freshly-picked tomatoes and cucumbers.

This evening the Nyereres attended a Chinese dance-drama, "Silk Road Episode," accompanied by Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, his wife Xu Hanbin and minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Huang Zhen.

Meeting With Hu Yaobang

OW241324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--"Our hearts will forever turn to Africa and the Third World," Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, today told Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania and chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, when he met the president and the principal members of his entourage.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Hu Yaobang told President Nyerere Sino-Tanzanian friendship is enduring. He pointed out the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have great respect for the Tanzanian president.

Nyerere said during his visit he found China to be the same China, adding China is now only reviewing its past course to see what is right and what is wrong. All this is understandable, he said. Noting that things are different in Tanzania and China, the president said they share "basic agreement" on international issues. "We will continue our cooperation," he said.

Present at the meeting was Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Meets Beijing Vice Mayor

OW250816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere today heard a briefing by Beijing Vice-Mayor Lu Yu on how the city is solving its unemployment problem. Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua was also present at the meeting.

Lu Yu told President Nyerere that the Chinese capital city of 8 million considers the unemployment problem important. Since 1979 the city has offered jobs to more than 500,000 people, the vice-mayor said. In addition to labor opportunities under the regular state plan, unemployed people have been organized for the operation of collective enterprises including commercial, repair and service trades, he said.

Lu Yu said the city's policy is the same as the national policy in regard to organizing collective enterprises with unemployed people. Also, individuals are now allowed to set up their own businesses, such as restaurants and watch repair shops, previously government operations.

The vice mayor said there are still some unemployment problems to be solved. In this nation of 1 billion people, more than 6 million received jobs in 1979. Between 1977 and 1979, a total of 30 million people were given jobs, according to the State Bureau of Labor.

Beijing Radio Comments

OW232319 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 81

["Forum on International Affairs" background material: "Friendship Between China and Tanzania Goes Back to Ancient Times"]

[Excerpts] The United Republic of Tanzania is the largest country in eastern Africa, covering approximately 830,000 square kilometers. Tanzania is a beautiful country with fertile land and rich natural resources.

President Nyerere visited China in 1965, 1968 and 1974. During his visit to China in 1965, a treaty of friendship was signed between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Tanzania. This treaty has played a very important role in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between China and Tanzania. Premier Zhou Enlai paid a visit to Tanzania in 1965 and held friendly talks with President Nyerere. Premier Zhou also put forward China's five-point principles on handling mutual relations with African countries. An agreement on building the Tanzania-Zambia railway was signed in Beijing by the Governments of China, Tanzania and Zambia in September 1967. The construction of the Tanzania-Zambia railway manifests the profound affection of cooperation between the Chinese and Tanzanian people. This railway is also conducive to the further development of Tanzania's national economy. Now President Nyerere is visiting China for the fourth time. His current visit will definitely make still great contributions to continuously consolidating and developing the friendship and cooperation between China and Tanzania.

SAUDI ARABIA REJECTS ISRAEL PEACE TALKS SUGGESTION

OW241238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabia refuses to enter into any form of negotiations with Israel on Middle East peace unless Israel withdraws from all the territory it occupied in the 1967 war, according to reports quoting SAUDI PRESS AGENCY. This statement was made by Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani on March 23 in response to a recent call of Israeli opposition Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres, who suggested direct talks with Saudi Arabia on Middle East peace. "The Kingdom (of Saudi Arabia) has no desire to negotiate, either directly or indirectly, with Israel before the Zionist enemy's total withdrawal from occupied Arab lands," the minister said. They have not authorized anyone to engage in such talks on their behalf, he said. "Our country want peace, but not the peace of Menahem Begin or Peres," he said. Saudi policy on the Middle East conflict requires a total withdrawal of Israel from all war-torn Arab territory and the return of the Palestinian people to their usurped homeland, including Jerusalem, he added.

Peres said in an Israeli television interview that they "need to check the possibility of establishing ties with Saudi Arabia," an AP report said. Israeli television disclosed last week that Peres had met King Hassan II of Morocco and Prince Muhammad, brother of Jordanian King Husayn for secret talks, but this was denied by both Jordan and Morocco.

AFRICANS CONCERNED OVER U.S. SUPPORT FOR S. AFRICA

OW250246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] United Nations, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The African group at the United Nations today expressed deep concern over the recent U.S. open support for the racist South African regime. This was contained in a press release issued here today by Ferdinand Oyono (Cameroon), chairman of the group.

After citing a number of recent events, such as the visits of South African military agents to Washington and the talks between puppets in Namibia and U.S. officials, the press release warns that "such a trend can only encourage state terrorism practise. South Africa, racist oppression and repression of the black people in South Africa, perpetuate the continued illegal occupation of Namibia, and generally harm U.S.-African relations for which the American Government will be solely responsible."

According to reports from Washington, it was officially confirmed today that U.S. Ambassador to the UN Jeane Kirkpatrick had met Dirk Mudge, South Africa's hireling in Namibia and Van Der Westhuizen, chief of South African military intelligence during their recent visits to the United States.

The press release also condemns the recent attacks by South Africa against Angola, Mozambique and Botswana. It reaffirms unflinching support for the legitimate struggle of the people of South Africa and Namibia and full solidarity with the frontline states.

BOTSWANA PARTY URGES SOLUTION TO NAMIBIAN ISSUE

OW241333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Gaborone, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--"The Botswana Government should continue to collaborate with other frontline states, and the rest of the international community to seek an immediate solution to the Namibian problem," states a resolution adopted at the ruling Botswana Democratic Party's national executive meeting held here on March 21 and 22. The resolution says "The government should continue to protest vigorously against aggressive acts of unwarranted provocation by South Africa along our common borders."

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Quett Masire, leader of the party and president of the Republic of Botswana, spoke at the meeting. The meeting expressed satisfaction with the progress made in various sectors of the national life of the country.

LIBERIA ARRESTS TWO U.S. URANIUM SMUGGLERS

OW210144 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Monrovia, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Two American geologists have been arrested here by the Liberian immigration authorities for attempting to smuggle samples of uranium ore from the country, the Liberia news agency reported today. The geologists Larry Marker and Tom Watkins, employees of the Clue Miw Company in the United States, were arrested at the Roberts International Airport yesterday when they were about to board a plane with 100 concealed envelopes of the mineral.

An official at the Ministry of Lands and Mines confirmed that the two geologists had not applied for official permission from the ministry to export the uranium sample from the country.

Commenting on the incident today, vice-head of state Thomas Weh Syen described the action of the two U.S. geologists as a gross violation of the agreement signed between the Liberian Government and the U.S. company for the exploration of uranium deposit in Liberia.

PRC MEDICAL TEAM ARRIVES IN MOROCCO 21 MARCH

OW220726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Rabat, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--A Chinese medical team of ten experts on treating extensive burns and replantation of severed limbs arrived in Meknes, Morocco today. This is the first Chinese medical team of its kind sent abroad.

Minister of Public Health Dr Rahhali Rahal and Governor of Meknes Province Doubi Kadmiri held a welcome ceremony for the team. Speaking at the ceremony, Dr Rahal highly praised the great achievements of China in treating extensive burns and replanting severed limbs. He expressed satisfaction with the good cooperation between Morocco and China in all fields, especially in the medical field.

Under a protocol on the agreement signed between the two countries last year, the Chinese medical team will stay in the country for two years and help train Moroccan doctors.

NIGERIA PROTESTS U.S. STAND ON UNIFIL INCIDENT

OW250716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Lagos, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--Nigeria has strongly protested against the United States for its recent attempts to obstruct the United Nations Security Council from condemning the killing of two Nigerian soldiers serving with the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL), reported NEW NIGERIAN here today. Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militia led by Sa'ad Haddad killed two Nigerian UNIFIL soldiers in a shelling of the UN forces in mid-March.

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs Patrick Bolokor summoned U.S. Ambassador Stephen Low last weekend and told him that the U.S. has the responsibility to put pressure on Israel to withdraw its support for Major Haddad, because the U.S. is a mentor of Israel and Israel's chief defender at the UN. He added that the Israeli-supported Haddad was a major factor in the Lebanese rebel army's ability to harass UNIFIL personnel and frustrate the fulfillment of its mandate.

In a statement yesterday, the Ministry of External Affairs announced that the Nigerian Government was taking all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of the Nigeria contingent serving with the UNIFIL. "If the world body proves unable to guarantee the safety of our troops, the Federal Government will not hesitate to review the continued service of our contingent with the UNIFIL," it said.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI ASKS U.S. AID FOR MILITARY BASES

OW211606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--"If Sudan comes under invasion by a superpower, we should ask for help from our friends, who, under such circumstances, can use any military facilities provided to defend Sudan," stressed Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in a recent interview with REUTER.

Asked about the recent news reports that Sudan has agreed to have U.S. military bases on its own territory, the president replied that an unintentional mistake had been made in the report. He said that Sudan asked the United States to help with the construction of its military facilities, which "will totally belong to the Sudanese Armed Forces for the purpose of defending Sudan". President Numayri emphasized, "Our established policy is based on rejection of foreign military presence not only in our country but also in all our neighboring states, for foreign military presence will give rise to another hostile military presence."

ZIMBABWE APPEALS TO REAGAN ON APARTHEID ISSUE

OW210155 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Salisbury, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan not to support the South African regime's policies toward Namibia and apartheid. In a letter to the U.S. President on the situation in southern Africa released today, Mugabe said, "South Africa's intransigence on Namibia is inspired by her belief that she has in your administration a staunch supporter of her retrograde policies." "United States, as a big power with immense influence on South Africa, must be seen to be playing a positive role in ensuring that South Africa accede to the wishes of the people of Namibia and the international community," he added.

Mugabe said, "It is our belief that effective practical opposition to policies of apartheid by the United States and its pronounced support of democratic and progressive forces struggling against apartheid within and without South Africa would help destroy apartheid and pave the way to democracy in that country."

Mugabe hoped that the Reagan administration would condemn South Africa for its armed aggression and sabotage against the frontline states.

ZIMBABWE, SIERRA LEONE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

OW191620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Salisbury, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens voiced their total support for the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization. This was contained in a joint communique issued here today at the end of a two-day visit to Zimbabwe by President Stevens, the current OAU chairman.

They condemned the South African racist regime for its intransigence which resulted in the failure of Geneva pre-implementation conference on Namibia's independence and called on the international community to bring maximum pressure to bear on the apartheid regime. The two leaders denounced attacks on the frontline states by South Africa and urged the international community to lend assistance to them so as to strengthen their defense capabilities. Both sides appealed for massive international aid to African refugees during the forthcoming pledging conference on African refugees to be held in Geneva.

Zimbabwe and Sierra Leone agreed to increase bilateral cooperation in foreign affairs, technology and manpower training.

Answering questions at a press conference today, Mugabe said, "Zimbabwe can not participate in the sanctions exercised at this juncture. But Zimbabwe makes clear that it will not stand in the way of the international community of the United Nations if the United Nations impose sanctions against South Africa. This is our posture."

President Stevens are for Zambia this morning.

AFRICAN COUNTRIES S ANTIPOLLUTION TREATY

OW241605 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--16 west and central African countries signed a treaty to protect their coastline and coastal waters from pollution yesterday in Abidjan, capital of Ivory Coast, according to foreign news reports.

They agreed to cooperate in emergencies such as spills of oil or toxic chemicals. Oil tankers flushing out their tanks in the territorial waters of the countries stretching from Mauritania to South-West Africa are a principal source of visible pollution.

The 16 countries agreed to provide \$2.5 million in 1982 and 1983 for a special regional trust fund to set up a research, monitoring and assessment program in the Gabonese capital of Libreville. Nigeria will contribute \$650,000 and the UN environment program has pledged \$1.4 million over the next three years.

Signing on the treaty were Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Zaire.

SONG RENQIONG CHAIRS TOP-LEVEL FORUM ON CHILDREN

OW241556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The healthy growth of China's 300 million children was the topic of a top-level meeting called by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and participated in by leading members of 31 ministries and organizations today. The meeting was held in two sessions, the first session on March 17.

Chairing the meeting, Song Renqiong, member of the party Secretariat, called on the whole party and the society as a whole to pay attention to the healthy growth of China's children and youngsters, the future of the country. He said that though the party had always had the children in mind, it was only now, after dealing with many pressing issues pertaining to the country's economy that this present meeting was called.

The meeting discussed questions starting from fetus, like publishing books for expectant mothers, to baby food, nursery, kindergarten, children's toys, picture books, reading material, music and films for children, playgrounds, hospitals, clothing, and on top of everything--education. All these questions were warmly discussed by leading members of the national women's federation, Youth League, trade union, Ministries of Education, Culture, Light Industries, Health, Finance and Commerce, State Planning Commission, National Construction Commission, Publication Bureau, Science and Technology Association and the Chinese People's Committee for the Defence of Children.

Eighteen million babies are born in China every year. One fourth of the pre-school age children spend their days or nights in nurseries and kindergartens. Statistics from 22 provinces and municipalities show the number of nursery and kindergarten workers to be over 1.7 million. The country now has 28 schools for kindergarten teachers, and five leading teachers' colleges have special branches in kindergarten teaching. Nine medical colleges have divisions in pediatrics. There are 24 children's hospitals in the cities, with 5,000 beds, while the general hospitals provide another 20,000 beds for child patients. All the county hospitals take in children.

The Ministry of Culture pledged to produce for children more works in literature, film, drama, music and ballet, to restore music and art lessons in schools, and build more children's theatres and parks. The Ministry of Light Industries stated that there are now 120 enterprises with 50,000 workers engaged in toy production. However, they still fall short of demand. The ministry intends to increase toy production and is also planning to do better in children's food and clothing. The Ministry of Health called to the meeting's attention of children's diet and stressed the importance of training nursery and kindergarten teachers.

The women's federation pointed out to the need of raising the wages and social status of nursery and kindergarten teachers. The federation also promised to organize the exchange of experiences in child-bringing among parents.

Among the participants of the meeting were member of the Secretariat Fang Yi, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and Deng Liqun, head of the policy research office of the party Secretariat.

Song, Fang Yi Speeches

OW250500 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The CCP Central Committee Secretariat called a meeting on the work of children and youngsters, which was held in two sessions on 17 and 24 March at Zhongnanhai. The meeting called on the whole party and society as a whole to pay attention to the healthy growth of China's children and youngsters. It also asked us to bring up the next generation so that the communist cause will be carried on from generation to generation. Those who spoke at the meeting were Song Renqiong and Fang Yi, members of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Muhua, vice premier of the State Council; and Deng Liqun, director of the policy research section of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat. Attending the forum were responsible persons of 31 departments concerned from the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and Beijing Municipality.

Song Renqiong presided over the forum. He said: Discussing the recent work of the All-China Women's Federation, the CCP Central Committee Secretariat proposed that the federation should look upon the nurturing, training and educating of the more than 300 million children and youngsters as the focal point of their work, that efforts should be made to positively solve such problems as nurseries, kindergartens, children's theaters, toys, picture books, reading material, recreation facilities and hospitals needed by children and youngsters, that various government units should make available their auditoriums and time to specifically serve the children, and that steps should be taken to help each and every family strengthen children's education and to show concern and train personnel for children's work. Song Renqiong stressed that the work involving children and youngsters is not only the focal point of the work of the All-China Women's Federation alone, but party and government leadership at all levels, mass organizations, industrial and mining enterprises, government units, neighborhoods and the society as a whole should do their share to help make this work a success.

Song Renqiong pointed out: The work involving children and youngsters is groundwork. Our experience in the 1950's fully proved this point. We must create broad public opinion; from a family to the whole society each individual should pay attention to the upbringing of children and youngsters. Since it is the hope of all parents their children will grow up well, the work for children and youngsters has won popular support. He stressed that we must train a new generation of men with lofty communist ideals, morality, knowledge and stamina resolved to contribute to the people, to the motherland and to mankind so that the next generation will be wiser and more capable than ours. Thus it will carry forward the historical mission and forge ahead into the future. First of all, Song Renqiong added, we must lay the foundation for the children and youngsters politically and spiritually. Thus it will be easy for them to enter middle schools and universities when they are older. We should also let them study some history. Literary and art circles should produce some fine literary and artistic works, movies, plays and songs for the children and youngsters...we should never let children and youngsters listen to or sing decadent music.

Song Renqiong concluded: paying attention to the work for children and youngsters is only a very good beginning for now; we must carry it forward persistently from now on and make it work in a systematic, planned, organized and down-to-earth way. We should realize that this is a matter of great importance with vital strategic significance. By the second and third decades of the 21st century, our children and youngsters of today will be the pillars of our country and the successors to the communist cause. Their training and education will have a direct bearing on the future and destiny of our party and country.

Fang Yi said at the forum: The children and youngsters are the hope of our country. We must call the attention of all quarters to care for and pay attention to them so as to make them all-round developed persons--morally, intellectually and physically--and not to lead them astray. By moral education, we mean to ensure healthy development and growth of children; by intellectual education, we mean to make the children love natural and social sciences and work hard and study diligently; by physical education, we mean to improve the physical health of children. We must do more work for the children; we must create public opinion in society as a whole and urge party and government departments, mass organizations, schools, families and other social sectors do something good for the children and youngsters.

Chen Muhua said: The children and youngsters are the future of motherland and our people: whether our motherland will be a powerful nation in the future will depend on how they grow. Today 18 million babies are born in China every year. We rank first in birth rate in the world. As far as the children's education is concerned, we should adopt an integrated method beginning from planned parenthood, that is, giving birth to fewer but healthier children and raising them well after birth. This calls for us first of all to solve the baby food problem, at the same time we should encourage breast feeding by mothers. We also ask parents and adults to set good examples for the children. Departments concerned should organize extracurricular activities for children in a well-planned manner and provide them with playgrounds. Toys for children should be produced to enhance children's knowledge and their healthy growth.

At the forum, Deng Liqun relayed Comrade Chen Yun's opinion. Deng Liqun said: Comrade Chen Yun read about articles by Comrades Mao Dun, Ye Shengtao and others from RENMIN RIBAO appealing for solving the problem of theaters for children and youngsters. He thought this was of great importance. He proposed that the auditoriums of organs of central authorities should be made available the question of opening up the auditoriums, he himself would like to make two proposals: 1) that the All-China Women's Federation, the State Council's planned parenthood office, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Education should jointly organize scientists, psychologists and experts in other fields to compile popular reading material covering such subjects as from pregnancy to child birth to the preschool age period, correct child care and management, physiology, intellectual education, moral education and aesthetic education, and 2) With regard to the question of teaching material for political classes, it is proposed that a set of primary school and junior middle school-level teaching material on moral education should be adopted to include education on law and order and other areas. The teaching material may be taught to the children in many ways and forms such as talks about heroes, storytelling, and reciting poems or prose, but they must be acceptable to the students. This kind of education will have an effect on the children's entire life.

Among those who spoke at the forum on problems in work for children and youngsters that should be solved without delay were responsible persons of the All-China Women's Federation, the CYL Central Committee, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the State Labor Bureau, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Public Health--Kang Keqing, Luo Qiong, Gao Zhanxiang, Lu Jianguang, Zhang Xhengxian, Zhou Weizhi, Wei Hengcang [7614 1854 0221], Ji Long [1323 7893] and Guo Ziheng [6753 1311 1854]. Their views were based on actual conditions in their own departments. They pledged to resolutely support the call of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee for grasping well the work for children and youngsters and to back up this call with determined deeds. In their speeches they also touched on propositions and measures for making the work for children and youngsters a success now and in the future.

Also attending this forum were responsible persons of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the State Publication Bureau, the State Council's planned parenthood office and the child-care office, the Chinese People's National Committee in Defense of Children, the Chinese Scientific and Technological Association, the State Construction Commission, the State Agricultural Commission, the State Urban Construction Bureau, the provisional party committee [linshi dangwei 5259 2514 8093 1201] of organs directly subordinate to the CCP Central Committee, the provisional party committee [5259 2514 8093 1201] of state organs, the Security Bureau of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the central TV station, FUDAOYUAN magazine and the Beijing Municipal Women's Association.

'LEADING' ECONOMIST ON PROSPECTS OF READJUSTMENT

OW241331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--One of China's leading economists, Xue Muqiao, adviser to the State Planning Commission, at today's session of the world economy symposium, clarified important aspects of China's current economic readjustment.

Expressing individual views, he pointed to the difference in the nature of the economic difficulties faced by China and the West. The West suffered from overproduction and inadequate demand. China faced inflated demand and over-investment in economic construction, leading to a growth of demand faster than the growth in production.

He traced back one of the causes of China's present economic difficulties to the continued existence of the unrealistically high rates and large scale in capital construction, which took up too big a portion of investment. Investment for economic construction, he said, is supplied in the main by state funds and, therefore, the cutting down of capital construction appropriations is the most important measure for balancing state expenditures and revenues.

China's present plan of cutting capital construction appropriations from 50,000 million to 30,000 million yuan, figures given by the State Council, had the approval of Xue Muqiao. Popular purchasing power rising unless capital construction investment was cut could lead to supply shortage, financial deficits, inflation and rising prices, he said. Reducing the number of new enterprises would mean more attention to innovations and transformations of existing plants to make better use of production potential; pressure for raw material, power, transportation facilities would be relieved. As a socialist country, he said, "planned management of the national economy is an imperative." China's rural economy, he went on, "is still a semi-subsistence one, though in the urban areas commodity economy is already fully developed. The degree of socialisation of production is still very low outside a few major cities."

Commodity production and socialised mass-production, he said, "must be developed as we build socialism and strive to achieve the four modernizations." He said the regulatory mechanisms of market and planning must be combined. He stressed that planned readjustment is "essential" in the macro-economic field. There must be state planning to establish and control overall investment in economic construction, rates of growth of society's purchasing power, relations between accumulation and consumption, relations between various economic sectors and their ratios with regard to the economy as a whole. "Only then will we be able to attend to micro-economic factors such as increased utilization of the market and its role under planned guidance," he said.

China's policy on developing international economic cooperation is "unchanging". He said that there was a wide range for cooperation with foreign capital in technical innovations in older plants. "After this period of readjustment," he said, "use of foreign capital is sure to increase."

VICE MINISTER ON SUPPLY OF BUILDING MATERIALS

OW250832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Supplies of building materials to rural areas must be a priority item during the next few years, vice-minister of building-materials industry, Bai Xiangyin, told XINHUA today. He said this was decided at a national conference on building materials, which closed here today.

Peasants, incomes have risen over the past few years, the vice-minister said, and more peasants are planning to build their own houses. In the last three years about 14 percent of the country's rural households--a total of 25 million households--built or rebuilt houses, many with the help of collective building teams. This year another 6.4 million are expected to do so, he said. More and more peasants have moved away from the traditional thatched cottages to tile-roof and brick-wall houses, and a growing number of peasants are erecting two-story buildings, said the vice-minister. Many well-off communes and production brigades have built theaters, clubs and agro-technical centers. As a result, there is an increasing need for cement and rolled steel and prefabricated concrete parts in rural areas.

Bai Xiangyin said that this year factories run by the central government will provide 10 million square meters of plate glass and several hundred thousand tons of structural steel specially for rural housing projects. The amount of glass and rolled steel supplied this year by factories run by local governments will far exceed supplies from centrally-run factories, he said. Most of the cement needed for rural housing projects will be supplied by locally-run factories.

HONGQI CALLS FOR UPHOLDING FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

HK241250 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 81 pp 2-11

[Article by HONGQI editorial department: "Correctly Understand the Situation and the Policies, and Uphold the Four Basic Principles"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities of the country are now studying and discussing the documents of the central work conference, so that on the basis of unified thinking they can more closely rally around the party Central Committee and jointly make tireless and persevering efforts to carry out the major guideline of further readjusting the economy and achieving greater political stability. By carrying out this guideline, we can surely lay a stronger foundation for the socialist modernization of our country. In this article, we take up several relevant major problems.

1. A CORRECT UNDERSTANDING OF THE SITUATION

In the past few years, the party Central Committee has always claimed that the domestic situation of our country has been getting better and better with every passing year, that the economic situation has been improving from year to year and that the political situation was becoming increasingly stable year after year. This claim is totally based on the facts.

First, take the economic situation. It should be noted that the economic situation in 1980 was really better than that of 1979. Our industry in 1980 showed a growth of 8.4 percent compared with 1979--the set plans were overfulfilled.

More important, our production was better geared to the needs of the people. Grain output in agriculture registered a slight drop, but even so it was the second highest year since the founding of the state. Output of cotton, oil-bearing and other economic crops exceeded the previous highest levels in history. Whether in urban or rural areas most of the people enjoyed a higher living standard. Income for many rural areas has doubled. Most of the urban workers have gotten an increase in wages. In the 4 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," all the cities in the country have found work for over 26 million people. Commodity prices have gone up a little but have now basically stabilized. It can be said with certainty that the economic situation in our country has rarely been so favorable since the founding of the state.

Why is it claimed that there are potential dangers? Because this is a fact. The main danger does not lie in the financial deficit. The deficit can be entirely or basically erased after an amount of effort this year. The main danger is that the "leftist" thinking in our economic work has not been completely overcome. For example, we have for a year tried to reduce the scale of capital construction but have gotten nowhere. The situation of building overlapping projects and building projects blindly is still very serious. People have disregarded party and state policies, giving bonuses freely, spending money lavishly and causing shocking waste. There are also many spontaneous expressions of anarchism. All these are products of "leftist" thinking. The party Central Committee is determined to change this situation. But many of our comrades fail to understand this. They are not so resolute in their attitude. Some have even acted against the relevant policy. Therefore the party Central Committee has now solemnly raised this problem. It has called upon the whole party and the entire population to overcome the "leftist" thinking in economic work and urged everyone to deal with this matter.

How about the political situation? It should be said that the situation is now not only better than before the third plenary session but better than in 1979--with greater stability and more progress being witnessed. First, the rural situation is better than before. Most of the rural areas have shown greater stability. With the peasants representing 80 percent of the whole population, stability among them means that the overwhelming majority of people and most of the areas have shown greater stability. Second, generally speaking the major and medium-sized cities of the country have also registered greater stability. There have been disturbances but these have involved only an extremely small percentage of the population. For a big country like China, disturbances are inevitable. We do not support these disturbances. Even in cases involving serious bureaucratic mistakes and other defects in certain leadership organs and leadership departments, we do not encourage making trouble to seek a solution. This can only cause losses to the state, the people and our common socialist cause. We should have confidence that, given the socialist system and the new historical conditions of today, we can completely go through normal channels to correctly solve the contradictions among the people, based on the proper readjustment of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Third, the party Central Committee's leadership is now strong and powerful, and the core of the leadership is also marked with greater stability. In the history of our party, there once appeared such phenomena as letting one person lay down the law and letting patriarchal behavior prevail. On the surface, the situation was very stable. But political life within the party was extremely abnormal, given the lack of collective leadership and the absence of the normal practice of criticism and self-criticism. It was actually a very unstable situation. Now things have changed. As far as the party Central Committee is concerned, everything is now done according to the fine traditions of our party. Major problems are subjected to discussion; an individual's word is no longer taken as law; collective leadership is practiced instead; the relationship between comrades is entirely one of equality; anyone who disagrees boldly speaks out; anyone who has erred is criticized in a down-to-earth manner.

In sum since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, political life among the leadership of the party Central Committee--which is the core--has been increasingly democratic, increasingly perfect, increasingly lively and increasingly realistic. There has therefore been increasingly greater unity. The comrades of the whole party and the whole population can have complete confidence in the leadership core, the party Central Committee.

In sum, we must take a dialectical approach to the situation. We cannot adopt the other way of thinking that puts things in absolute terms. What is good is often treated as the acme of perfection with nothing left to be desired. What is bad is treated as absolutely bad with everything painted black, so much so that under given conditions a bad thing cannot be turned into a good thing. This is a metaphysical approach and not a correct way of thinking. We mention the very favorable economic situation but at the same time point out the potential dangers. We mention the very favorable political situation but at the same time never avoid facing the existing problems. This gives us an overall understanding of things instead of a one-sided understanding. In our determination to develop a favorable situation, we must realistically remove all potential dangers in the economic field, strive to overcome unstable factors in the political field and solve all actual problems in practice. By so doing, we can always remain sober. Looking back over history, we may say that if in 1957 we had not taken a lopsided view of things and had mentioned the unusually favorable situation in socialist transformation and construction while pointing out the lurking explosive dangers, then we might not have made mistakes, or at least could have avoided making big mistakes. If after the smashing of the "gang of four," we had just mentioned what was good while not pointing out what was bad, and if we had mentioned the great victory scored in smashing the "gang of four" while pointing out the need to never underestimate the disruption caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," then we would have had a better understanding of the latter and could have avoided saying lies in 1978, or could have said fewer of them. Our work would have then suffered less. Only by understanding and raising problems according to the actual conditions of things, formulating the correct guideline and taking it as a means to educate the whole party and the whole population can we always emerge triumphant.

2. A CORRECT UNDERSTANDING OF PARTY POLICIES

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the third plenary session, our party has defined a line completely different from that during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and carried out a series of policies completely different from those during the "Great Cultural Revolution." By the line, we mean the ideological, political and organizational lines. By a series of policies, we mean very wide-ranging policies. For example, there is the economic policy, which in itself embodies many concrete policies, such as the wage policy, the commodities policy, the industrial policy, the agricultural policy, and so forth. There are also many political policies, such as the policy toward cadres, the policy toward intellectuals, the nationalities policy, the united front policy, and so forth. At present, of the various policies, some have been restored; those practiced before the "Great Cultural Revolution" have been revived. Some have been not only been restored but have also been developed, with past policies having been both restored and developed. Some are brandnew policies, such as the policy calling for extensively reversing verdicts on frameups and false charges. Given changed conditions and historical development, policies must change and develop. We must approach the party's policies from the standpoint of development.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the third plenary session, we have followed a completely different line and practiced a series of completely different policies. A clear distinction is made where the line before the "Great Cultural Revolution" is concerned. Only this is called turning chaos into order. Only this is a return to the orbit of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and a real case of upholding the four basic principles.

The term "turning chaos into order" originally appeared in the "Story of Yang Gong," which said: "Turn a chaotic world into a peaceful one." In the words of today, we must pay attention to the chaotic situation and guide its development in the right direction, namely, the direction of normal and healthy development. Therefore, if we still follow the beaten track in line and policy, or if we basically follow the same old line, then it is not a case of turning chaos into order. Instead, it is a case of continuously upholding what was wrong during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Facts show that in the past 4 years, especially since the third plenary session, the new line and the new policies followed by our party have worked and have won the support of the broadest mass of cadres and the broadest mass of people.

Has every policy been perfect and flawless? We cannot say this. Any correct policy, from the Marxist standpoint, is a relatively good or proper policy geared to reality in a given historical period. Anything correct is only relative, as far as its closeness to objective truth is concerned. But as far as a given historical period is concerned, it is also closest to objective truth. Anything good is only relative to some other things. When we say that a policy is correct, we mean that it is when compared with another. Nothing exists if there are no contradictions. Differences are also contradictions. Things in the world can be judged only in relative terms. This basic way of thinking is made very clear in Comrade Mao Zedong's "Protracted War," "On Contradictions" and other works. Some comrades say that they are afraid that the party Central Committee's policies may be changing all the time. This problem must also be analyzed. Our party's basic policies have not changed. For example, the basic policy of turning chaos into order has not changed. When some concrete stipulations under a major policy do not work out very well in the first year, we make some changes in the following year. This is not basic policy change. It is a case of revising and supplementing the concrete stipulations under this policy. This is inevitable and normal and is beneficial to the cause of the party and the people. Therefore, it should be seen that since the third plenary session, our party's basic policies have not changed. It is only that some concrete stipulations embodied in basic policies have been improved and further developed. For a fairly long period of time to come we must adhere to the line and basic policies defined at the third plenary session.

3. CONSOLIDATE AND DEVELOP THE POLITICAL SITUATION OF STABILITY AND UNITY

The current task confronting our whole party is to make our national economy grow steadily and make the political situation of our country remain stable forever. This is the main wish of the people of the whole country and also our party's fixed guideline. The steady growth of the national economy and constant political stability are conditional upon each other and promote each other. A stable political situation provides conditions and a guarantee for the steady growth of the national economy. The steady growth of the national economy in turn adds to the favorable factors in a stable political situation and helps strengthen the material foundation. In other words, the more stable the political situation, the greater the possibility of the growth of the national economy. The more protracted and balanced the growth of the national economy, the greater the policy of unity. These principles are clear to the people. However, by advocating stability and unity, we do not mean promoting the philosophy of Chinese philosopher Lao Zi, which calls for watching on the sidelines and letting things take their own course. On the very contrary, we have many things to do. Why should we have put forward the slogan of consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity? This is because there are factors unfavorable to stability and unity. To consolidate and develop the favorable situation of stability and unity, we must get rid of factors unfavorable to stability and unity and develop the favorable ones. Our country has now abolished the old system of man exploiting man and man oppressing man and has introduced a new system calling for complete equality, unity, friendship, and mutual help and cooperation among the people of all nationalities.

This basically guarantees our state's maintaining a permanent political situation of stability and unity. However, it should be noted that since our new society has been built on the old society, factors unfavorable to stability and unity will continue to exist for a long period to come. Where there is class struggle, there are factors unfavorable to stability and unity. Differing views, if not properly treated, will also create factors unfavorable to unity and stability. Therefore to consolidate and carry forward the political situation of stability and unity is a long-term task and a protracted struggle.

At present, in continuously consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, what are those problems that should be given particular attention?

First, we must continuously promote socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system and firmly and properly fight counterrevolutionaries and various criminal offenders. Counterrevolutionaries and various criminal offenders are the greatest and most dangerous factor in disrupting our country's stability and unity. In fighting counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders, we have two weapons. One is people's democracy and the other the people's legal system. These are two inseparable weapons. Socialist democracy is something indispensable when it comes to making the people of our country the masters of the house and giving full play to their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity in building socialism. In promoting socialism, we cannot simply rely on a small number of people. Instead, we must rely on the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the masses of people, and give full play to their wisdom, talents and abilities in working for us. The correct ideas and general and specific policies of our party and state have embodied the greatest and long-term interests of the masses of people, therefore, democracy and centralism are inseparable. Democracy and leadership are also inseparable. Given the lack of centralization and the lack of leadership, unified views and unified general and specific policies cannot develop. Nor can the common interests of the masses of people be embodied. What is called democracy? Some young people think that it means that anyone can do whatever he wants and in any way he chooses. This is a distortion of democracy or a mark of ignorance. Democracy is an embodiment of the will, the rights and the common wish of the great majority of people. If we do whatever we want and in any way we choose, this is not democracy. This is anarchism and outright individualism. It runs counter to democracy. If an individual acts against the will of the majority of people and violates their rights, how should we deal with him? This calls for relying on law. Law is an indispensable weapon with which to express the will of the great majority of people, maintain the rights of the broadest mass of people and protect the interests of the broadest mass of people. Therefore democracy is inseparable from the legal system. Some people say that democracy means doing away with law and that law means doing away with democracy. This is wrong. Marx said that law must become a conscious expression of the people's will. Law should be produced at the same time as the people's will arises and be created by the latter. Based on this Marxist conclusion, Lenin said that law is an expression of the will of the class which has achieved victory and seized control of the state, and that law is an expression of the will of the masses of people. Therefore the idea of setting democracy in opposition to law is wrong. We must continuously develop the people's democracy and improve the people's legal system so that the people of the whole country can more effectively fight counterrevolutionaries and various criminal offenders.

Second, we must make further efforts to eliminate those factors unfavorable to stability and unity within our cadres. Our party and state have a fairly large army of cadres, which is now over 19.2 million strong. This force, generally speaking, is relatively good. But its members show great differences politically and ideologically. Many problems have also been left over from history. We have solved many problems but many more still remain to be continuously solved.

For example, there is the problem of unity between worker-peasant cadres and educated cadres, the problem of unity between Han cadres and the cadres of minority nationalities, and also the problem of unity among comrades who have historically made fewer mistakes. In the past 10 or 20 years, everyone of us has lived under the guidance of "leftist" thinking. What is "leftist" has affected every one of our cadres. The only difference between them is the degree to which they have been affected and how deep this influence runs in them. We have launched many political movements which have given rise to unusually complicated conditions. Some people have acted according to orders, but there are also some who have taken things into their own hands. Therefore much misunderstanding has now arisen among our cadres because of historical reasons. Those who have made serious mistakes but have not made self-criticisms think that they have always been right. We must, of course, continue to criticize and educate them and fervently help them to correct themselves. But as long as they are not the target of the people's great indignation or are not beyond help, we must adhere to the guideline calling for unity and education. This is to say that in our approach to those comrades who have made mistakes or made relatively serious ones, we should talk about uniting and understanding them, as always advocated by the party Central Committee, as long as these people have made self-criticisms and corrected themselves. Why is it that for several decades Comrade Mao Zedong, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Liu Shaoqi always said that our cadres must cherish great proletarian ideals? Without cherishing the great proletarian ideals, we communists cannot do a good job of uniting people. In conducting education on party spirit, we must not only teach party members to understand fundamental party principles but also teach them, especially the leading cadres, to cherish the great proletarian ideals. Among our party members, there are a relatively large number of cadres who started out as small producers. As far as small producers are concerned, they are relatively narrowminded and relatively attentive to the interests of small groups and lack the proletarian quality of being openminded. We must advocate taking the whole situation into consideration and sharing the same views on general problems. We must try to understand each other where minor and secondary problems are concerned. We must persist in considering the historical social factors that were the original causes of mistakes, and must not go too far in holding individuals responsible. Without following this rule, we cannot properly bring about unity. By general problems, we mean the problem about the party's line and general and specific policies and especially the problem of attitude to the existing line and general and specific policies of the party. Minor problems, especially the one of personal feelings, are not to be taken seriously. In this respect, many comrades within our party have performed well. They are unusually broadminded. They never take minor problems seriously and think nothing of personal feelings. They command the masses' respect. On the contrary, those narrowminded people who are bent on seeking revenge and ganging up to form factions cannot win the trust of the masses, no matter how capable they are.

Third, we must further improve our party's political life. Our party is now the ruling party. If the party's political life is abnormal, this will lead to disunity and instability within the whole country and within society. In the history of our party--in the Yanan period, in the period of the war of liberation and in the period shortly after liberation--the party's political life followed a very satisfactory pattern. The pity was that the regular pattern of party life was greatly disrupted during the "Great Cultural Revolution." It has not yet entirely returned to normal. In light of historical experience, the abnormal pattern of party political life mainly finds expression in three respects: 1) the lack of real democratic centralism and the practice of taking what an individual says as the law; 2) the lack of down-to-earth criticism and self-criticism and the practice of seeking revenge and launching vengeful attacks when criticism has been made; and 3) inner-party struggle being carried to excess, unprovoked ruthless struggle and resorting to relentless blows. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee has resolved to restore the normal pattern of our party's political life.

We have worked out the "Guiding Principles on Inner-Party Political Life," activated the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and formulated the new draft of the party's constitution. This has become an effective weapon in improving our party's political life.

We admit that there are contradictions within the party and there is thus also struggle. This is because class struggle within given limits is reflected in party life. Meanwhile the conflict between new and old things and the conflict between correct and wrong ideas are also reflected in inner-party life. Therefore in the past several years the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that in restoring the normal pattern of our party's life, we must chiefly rely on improving the system of democratic centralism, exercising collective leadership, unfolding criticism and self-criticism and establishing the relationship of equality between comrades. This is to say that we must restore and carry forward our party's fine traditions and give up all those things that are incompatible with these traditions.

In sum, we must think out ways and means to make our inner-party life more lively and active. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: Our goal is to create a political situation marked by both democracy and centralism, both discipline and freedom and both unified will and personal ease of mind. This situation must first be created within our party. If it is not brought about within the party, it cannot be throughout the country.

Fourth, we must take a correct approach to young people. Our party has traditionally shown concern for young people. Youths represent our future and our hopes. Marx said that young people are the source of mankind. Young people, including adolescents, account for one-third of the total population of the country. As far as young people are concerned, most of them are good, industrious and ambitious and full of pep. They study and work hard and dare to create the new. They pay attention to moral training and keep raising their level of political consciousness, their scientific and cultural levels and their vocational level. They strive to link their own study and manual and mental work closely with the state's destiny, the nation's future and the four modernizations. These qualities represent the main trend among young people. The three good students, the learn-from-Lei Feng activists, the shock workers on the new march, the elite CYL members, the heroic models on various fronts, especially those martyrs who bravely fought criminal offenders and sacrificed their lives to save others--all of them are a manifestation of the main trend among young people. But it should be noted that certain problems now exist among young people, adding to the factors responsible for social instability. For example, there is the problem of education. This especially gives rise to some concrete problems. Two such problems are: 1) We must do everything possible to enable the young people to have the chance to get an education either by studying at school or receiving an education on a part-time basis while on the job; and 2) we must provide them with employment. Without work, young people may make trouble. The two problems of education and employment have been solved by us, to a large degree. In the future we must further enlarge the scope of employment, with the view of thoroughly solving the problem.

Among the young people, there is really an extremely small number of people who are not good, who are mainly interested in enjoying themselves, who have lapsed into being bums, or who have carried out certain activities in defiance of law and discipline. This unhealthy phenomenon may be attributed to historical social factors, such as the influence of exploiting-class thinking left over from the old society, the consequences of the sabotage in the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the corrosive effect of bourgeois thinking in our switchover from a closed to an open society, and so forth. But the comrades of our whole party must realize that in educating the younger generation we have heavy responsibilities on our shoulders. What we have done in this respect still falls far short of what we consider good. Those errant young people have fallen into bad habits due to ignorance.

This has left a scar on their souls. As long as we show concern for them and patiently and conscientiously do our work in enlightening and encouraging them, most of them can be saved. Those young people keen on carrying out illegal political activities, though prompted by different motives, share a common feature, namely, that they have little or no general or fundamental political knowledge. They have gotten mired in anarchism and outright individualism from which they could not extricate themselves. For example, they condemn Marxism without having ever read any Marxist work. They admire capitalism, without understanding the nature of capitalism. They place democracy and freedom above everything else, without knowing anything about the following: what is democracy; what is freedom; how is democracy linked to centralism, leadership, law and the will of the majority of people; what are the fundamental differences between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy; what are the relations between freedom, on the one hand, and obligations, discipline, social responsibility and the overall growth of an individual, on the other; whether there is a kind of freedom that allows people to be free from any responsibility, from any restraint, from the fulfillment of a citizen's obligations and from observing general moral principles, and so forth. Without understanding what is right or wrong about these major problems, they have instead a high opinion of themselves and use the slogans of democracy and freedom to disturb the state's political life. Isn't this taking important state business as child's play? However, we must have confidence that as long as we commit ourselves, use the method of setting forth facts and reasoning things out and give them convincing education and guidance, most of them can be made to turn over a new leaf. As the vanguard of the working class, we communists assume the weighty historical responsibility of transforming the world, transforming China and transforming mankind, including ourselves. Just as things can be changed, so men can be transformed. As long as we are good at giving guidance, enlightenment and education and seriously do our political and ideological work well, we can put young people in the right political direction and save and win over those youths who have taken a misstep or gone astray. We must show the confidence and the vigor needed to do so.

Generally speaking, for a big country like ours committed to socialist modernization, we must pay attention to educating the younger generation and training them into new-type socialist people, because they are the source of future party and state cadres. Concerning the problem of cadres, we must continuously adhere to the principle calling for young, educated and specialized cadres--we must do this while following the socialist road. We must combine boldness with prudence in picking and using outstanding middle-aged and young cadres. As far as young people are concerned, what should they now chiefly do and how to do it? They must study hard and get properly prepared for governing the state. The most important factor is that they should embrace a communist world outlook, receive communist moral training, acquire modern scientific knowledge and receive all-round education in the moral, intellectual and physical fields.

4. WE MUST FIRMLY AND UNWAVERINGLY UPHOLD THE FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

The four basic principles bear on the future and destiny of our party and state. They were put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the meeting on ideological guidelines called by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee on 30 March 1979. Why was this problem raised? Of course, it was not directed at things before the "Great Cultural Revolution," because our party always upheld the four basic principles before the "Great Cultural Revolution." Nor was it directed at Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, because they involved not a problem of upholding the four basic principles but a problem of willfully distorting, altering and undermining the four basic principles in an overall manner. The problem was raised chiefly because since the smashing of the "gang of four," the confidence of some comrades of our party regarding the four basic principles has been shaken to different degrees. Since the problem was raised, some comrades still have not become sober, or still have doubts.

Concerning certain serious erroneous ideas opposing the four basic principles, we have not effectively refuted them in our propaganda. Therefore the recent central work conference has reaffirmed the need to uphold the four basic principles.

As far as adherence to the socialist road is concerned, some people really do have doubts about the superiority of the socialist system. These people can be found among young people and among cadres. They have not understood things correctly, just because we have failed in our work, and especially because the superiority of the socialist system has not been given full play due to sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They equate the superior features of the socialist system with the mistakes in our work and with the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Upon seeing or hearing something superficial--such as seeing one or two glamorous things in a socialist society, or hearing an embellished broadcast by certain foreign countries--some people have especially fallen into the habit of blindly admiring capitalism and underrating our socialist system. They do not know that capitalist society is one of man exploiting man and basically cannot be compared with the advanced system of socialist society. We must educate our party members and cadres and our young people, so that they can clearly see this problem. On the other hand, there are some comrades who consider that our existing policy is one of not promoting socialism or of upholding the socialist road but one of revisionism which encourages following the capitalist road. This view is completely wrong. Whether in the industrial or agricultural field, our existing policy has never deviated from the socialist orbit. We have abolished the system of man exploiting man and man oppressing man. Our socialist system of ownership by the whole people or collective ownership is a predominating economic form. We will firmly advance along the great socialist road. Why is it that some comrades have gotten the wrong ideas? This is because they have not completely rid their minds of the poisonous influence that the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution" has had on them. For example, some comrades have now equated the existing situation of speculation and profiteering with our guideline allowing a number of our people to get rich first. How can the two things be lumped together? In the past, no matter how you performed in production, you got the same treatment--pay not based on the amount of work done and more work not rewarded with more pay. The idea of letting a number of people get rich first means resolutely carrying out the socialist distribution principle of each one working according to this ability and receiving pay based on the amount of work done. Anyone who does more work gets more pay. Anyone who does his work well and does more work is allowed to get rich first. How can it be a case of promoting speculation and profiteering? On the contrary, speculation and profiteering can never be reconciled with our policy and are forbidden by state laws. It can be seen that it is no simple matter to get rid of remnant poison, shatter the shackles of convention and overcome the ossified state of mind. The tendency in these two respects must be rectified by using the method of setting forth facts and reasoning things out.

As far as upholding the proletarian dictatorship is concerned, two different situations have also arisen. One is that certain people basically want to get rid of the proletarian dictatorship. They claim that the proletariat has been wrong in exercising dictatorship. Some young people have also called for practicing the two-party system of some bourgeois countries. This is wrong and cannot be allowed. We should also take note of another situation, namely, that some comrades talk about promoting the dictatorship of the proletariat. Actually, they want a return to the time the "gang of four" ran wild. This means that among the people, none is allowed to say or do anything freely, no matter what happens. Therefore we should first make things clear about what is the dictatorship of the proletariat. In his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Comrade Mao Zedong said pointedly: "Coordination between democracy among the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries is people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" practiced "overall dictatorship," calling the great majority of cadres "capitalist roaders" and putting intellectuals in the "stinking ninth category," and all of them were made the target of dictatorship. This meant distorting and disrupting the proletarian dictatorship. When we call for upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must pay attention to opposing these two erroneous tendencies. Now the exploiting class no longer exists as a class. Those of the exploiting class who have not been properly transformed represent only an extremely small percentage. The target of dictatorship has become smaller and the scope of the people has been enlarged. Therefore we should now unite over 98 percent of the people. Under the leadership of our party, the more than 900 million people should get united in exercising dictatorship over an extremely small number of real enemies. This is because there now still exist counter-revolutionaries, serious criminal offenders, and also exploiting-class elements who have not been completely transformed, all of them the target of dictatorship. Therefore if we completely negate class struggle and say that there will in the future be no more class struggle, this is wrong.

Upholding party leadership is the key to upholding the four basic principles. Now some people want to give up party leadership and negate party leadership. This is completely wrong, and we must repeatedly make things clear to people about this truth: Without the Communist Party, there would not have been new China. New China was established by the people of all nationalities of the country led in the common struggle by the Chinese Communist Party. Without the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, socialism could not have been brought about and still less will communism be realized. Concerning any tendency inside and outside the party toward weakening, getting rid of, doing away with and opposing party leadership, we must carry out criticism, education and even struggle, if necessary. On the other hand, to uphold party leadership, we must improve party leadership. Only by improving party leadership can we uphold party leadership. How to seek improvements? Many things remain to be done in this respect, the most important of which is to strengthen the party's political and ideological work. Apart from mastering the relevant general and specific policies and deciding on the use of important cadres, the party leadership organs at all levels must devote most of their time and their energy to political and ideological work, matters related to people, and mass work. As far as building the party is concerned, two very important matters must at present be given attention. First, we must tighten control on the organizational life of the party. Every party member must lead a party member's life. In our party, we must practice democratic centralism and insist on properly making criticism and self-criticism. Party members must firmly and unwaveringly carry out the party's line and general and specific policies. Those who insist on opposing the party's line and general and specific policies and are incorrigible cannot stay in the party. Second, we must promote our party's work style in a down-to-earth manner. There are more than these two ways to improve party leadership. For example, we must still really study the problem of our party's system of organization, as far as state leadership is concerned. In building the party, however, we must in the next 2 or 3 years put emphasis on these 2 ways, in order to make our party's organizational life normal and restore our party's work style at least to the level of that before the "Great Cultural Revolution."

About the principle of upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, there has been a lot of controversy in the past 3 years. On this matter, however, many comrades of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping first of all, have made many statements. The leading comrades of the party Central Committee have repeatedly said that there are chiefly two problems. They are:

First, Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions are the primary factor. Comrade Mao Zedong performed great deeds for our party, for the Chinese revolution and for the Chinese people. This is an historical fact that cannot be denied. However, Comrade Mao Zedong also erred in the twilight of his life. As far as his whole life is concerned, his mistakes were the secondary factor.

Only by making these points clear can we be fair and realistic. Is it realistic to say nothing about Comrade Mao Zedong's magnificent contributions? It is not. Is it realistic to mention only Comrade Mao Zedong's magnificent contributions and say nothing about his mistakes? It is similarly not. If we accuse Comrade Mao Zedong of having erred, does this mean that we are more brilliant than he? No. Our party and the leading comrades of our party Central Committee have repeatedly said that to this day, no member in our party, living or otherwise, has ever surpassed Mao Zedong in making contributions. Among the revolutionaries of the older generation, it is still Comrade Mao Zedong who has made the greatest contributions. Is it that by just accusing Comrade Mao Zedong of being wrong, we are ourselves claiming to be right? No. Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes were his own. Our mistakes are our own. However, it cannot be said that just because we ourselves are wrong, we cannot accuse Comrade Mao Zedong of being wrong. Therefore, it is realistic to admit Comrade Mao Zedong's magnificent contributions and point out his mistakes at the same time. To fail to do either of these is not a realistic approach.

Second, Mao Zedong Thought must be upheld, but at the same time we must distinguish Mao Zedong Thought from Comrade Mao's thinking in the twilight of his life. To uphold Mao Zedong Thought while distinguishing it from the errors in Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking in the twilight of his life--this is a puzzle to some people including certain young people who are too sure of themselves. Why is this problem a puzzle? When we say Mao Zedong Thought we mean a definite scientific term. We treat it the same as Marxism. Marxism is a special scientific term. The science of Marxism is a science for the proletarian revolution. Is Marxism exactly the same as Marx's thinking? No. Marxism is related to Marx as a person, but is something different. The establishment of Marxism relied chiefly but not entirely on Marx. Engels was also involved. But Marxism has been historically known not as Marxism-Engelsism but Marxism--as a representative. This problem was put by Engels very clearly. He said, if we have contributed a science to mankind then it is chiefly due to Marx; Marx is in the first chair of an orchestra and I am at most in the second chair. The same applies to Mao Zedong. In the long struggle of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong and other Chinese Communist Party members combined Marxism with the practice of the Chinese revolution and concretely applied and developed it. Only by doing so did they bring Mao Zedong Thought into being. Mao Zedong Thought was, first, Comrade Mao Zedong's contribution, second, his fellow fighter's contribution and, third, the experiences of the Chinese revolution summed up by Mao Zedong and his fellow fighters and students. Therefore Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle. Mao Zedong Thought is one thing and Comrade Mao Zedong's thinking in the twilight of his life is another. There is no contradiction. Great men in history have been known to develop wrong ideas in the latter part of their lives. This is an historical fact. Comrade Mao Zedong is a great Marxist theorist and also a great proletarian revolutionary and strategist. With him as chiefly the leader, our party led the people of all nationalities of the country in making a successful revolution in a big eastern country like ours, in enabling socialist new China to hold its own in the world. What a magnificent contribution this was! As far as historical materialism is concerned, it is realistic to separate Mao Zedong Thought from Comrade Mao's thinking in the twilight of his life. It is not realistic to lump the two together. These facts show that our party Central Committee has not put forward a wrong idea. It is those who are too sure of themselves that have been wrong. Marx once ridiculed those who looked at the surface of things. After learning something superficial, these people were overconfident and thought that they were right. We must teach our comrades to adopt a scientific and analytical attitude and a prudent attitude. They must not just call this right or that wrong as they like. This is a metaphysical approach.

Involved here is also a problem of the cult of the individual. We must thoroughly solve it ideologically. To stress building up an individual and not stress publicity for the sake of the party and the people and put personal buildup above publicity about the party and above the party and the people--this is wrong at any time.

This problem has for a long time not been soberly recognized by us. It is not that we cannot realistically point out an individual's correct performance and contributions. This is permissible and at times proper and necessary. For instance, it is not only permissible but also proper and necessary for us to point out both Comrade Mao Zedong's magnificent contributions and the great contributions made by Comrade Zhou Enlai, Comrade Liu Shaoqi and Comrade Zhu De. But we cannot put individual buildup above publicity about the party, the class and the people. When we point out an individual's correct performance and contributions, we must set forth facts and reason things out. We must not just rely on using rhetoric and superlatives in building up a thing, regardless of its content and regardless of logic. Realistically building up an individual's contributions is permissible, but publicity about the party, the class and the people must be placed above publicity about an individual. As far as the history of our party is concerned, where we have first given publicity to the party, to the party's ideas and policies and to the role and strength of the class and the people, while at the same time building up an individual, our cause has proceeded smoothly and shown healthy growth. From the Yanan period to shortly after the founding of the state, we did so. That period witnessed the booming growth of our cause, with no detours. Later we began stressing individuals. After 1958 we made individuals the center of attention. This was carried to the extreme during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Without the party, how could there be an individual? An individual is a member of the party, controlled by the party and restrained by the collective. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have again got involved with a period of the cult of the individual. Who is to blame? Many of our comrades are to blame. The one who carries the sedan chair is as much to blame as the one who sits in it. It is permissible to properly point out the contributions the comrades of the party Central Committee had made in smashing the "gang of four." It was not wrong to say so in the past, it is not wrong to say so now. Nor will it be wrong to say so in the future. But making too much of an individual is basically wrong. This cannot be allowed in the future. All that encourages the cult of the individual must be eliminated. After one or two decades of suffering, we have at last awakened. It should be noted that our country is an offshoot of a feudal society and is a vast ocean of small producers. The cult of the individual finds a market in the vast ocean of society of small producers--a society originating from feudal society. In "On the 18th of Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," Marx wrote a very convincing passage. He said: The small peasants of France "cannot protect their own class interests in their own name, whether through the parliament or through the national assembly. They cannot represent themselves and must be represented by others. Their representative must also be their master--an authority towering above them and a government power not subjected to any restrictions. Such a power protects them against being encroached upon by other classes and bestows upon them dew and sunshine." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1 p 693) The position of individual peasants and small producers in China determined that they always pinned their hopes on a great man and they always regarded the fruits of struggle in which they themselves had participated as dew and sunshine bestowed by someone else. If this idea is not overcome, our party will still suffer in the future. We admit that individuals, especially great people, play an important and even unusually unique role in the development of history. But pinning our hopes for the cause of our party and people on an individual and not on the party, the class and the broad masses of people, as history has shown, is dangerous. We Marxists must have a profound understanding of this experience.

Some comrades in our party put stress on building up individuals because they do not have a high theoretical level and act blindly. However, we must guard against the situation where individuals do so because of impurity in party spirit. Why do some people persist in carrying the sedan? They do so, because they want to occupy the sedan themselves. We must do away with such a practice.

We must maintain a high degree of vigilance and resolutely guard against letting things get out of control. We must see through the appearance to get at the essence. We erred in the past by giving prominence to individuals. Now everyone of us must clearly understand this problem and get increasingly sober. Only in this way can we raise our party's Marxist theory to a new level and raise our party's political life to a new level.

We must really attain the aim of upholding the four basic principles. To do so, we must resolutely wage a persistent struggle against the tendency toward negating and opposing the four basic principles in the ideological and political areas. We must continue to criticize and oppose the influence of the various remnants of feudalism. Meanwhile we must criticize and oppose the tendency toward worshipping capitalism and advocating bourgeois liberalization. We must criticize and resist such decadent bourgeois ideas as making the individual's interests paramount, seeking profits as the supreme goal and "money being everything." We must oppose and resist anarchism and outright individualism.

Whether our efforts will succeed and whether in the coming 10 or 20 years we can score achievements that will be praised by our successors and win their historical appraisal of such achievements, this is, to a large extent, determined by how people like us--nearly 20 million cadres--now perform on the Chinese political stage. We now have 38 million party members and also several tens of millions of CYL members. This is a large force and is our state's mainstay and its backbone.

This force is mostly good and relatively good. Of course, it also has its defects and its weaknesses. Our defects and weaknesses are related to the lack of knowledge and the lack of modern scientific knowledge. They also have to do with two other factors: The first is bureaucratism marked by a lackadaisical and haphazard attitude to work and the practice of talking idly about what should not be talked about and failing to do what should be done. The second is the idea of privileged treatment or the style of one enjoying special privileges, marked by the practice of violating party principles and especially abusing power with which one is charged by the party and the state and cultivating friendship to further one's own ends. People have complained the most about privileged treatment. Of course, some people have also magnified our shortcomings and even attacked our party as a "bureaucratic class." The charge that our party is "a bureaucratic class" is incompatible with the facts. We must refute such a fallacy. It is not enough for us to just make a refutation as this cannot dispel what people think about us. These two defects do exist in some of our cadres. Concerning the vague and incorrect ideas among those people who magnify our defects, we must set forth facts, reason things out and patiently and conscientiously carry out persuasive education. Example is better than precept. More important, we must take practical actions to really rectify our own defects. In a certain sense, we must first overcome our own defects. Only by so doing can we really have the means to outtalk and convince those who magnify our defects. Only the facts are the most convincing.

History has arranged for the birth of the Chinese communists in the land of China. As members of the ruling party and party cadres, we must suffer a little, and only by suffering a little were we able to lead the whole population of China to stand on its own feet. Only those comrades who are not afraid of suffering hardships and dare to face difficulties head on are good examples. If we had not led the people to stand on their own feet and had refrained from being selfless, from being the first to suffer and from putting public interests above private ones, the people would not have supported us and would have said that we were advocates of individualism and incapable of exercising leadership. What is called selflessness? What does being the first to suffer mean? What does putting public interests above one's own mean? This is a demand imposed upon us by the era and by the function of leadership. To meet this demand, we must cherish the spirit of making sacrifices for the party and for the people. Men must have some vigor.

What does this mean? It means that we must have the spirit of willingly making self-sacrifices for the supreme interests of the people. With this spirit, we can study tirelessly and persistently, thus continuously obtaining the necessary knowledge, the necessary experience and the required trained people. With this spirit, we can always make strict demands upon ourselves, thus unifying the greatest mass of comrades in doing work well and winning support from the broadest mass of people. The leading cadres of our party at all levels must first acquire this spirit. This is the most noble quality that our party cadres must cherish. Such a quality is in itself a source of enlightenment to others and a good example.

HEALTH MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON BAREFOOT DOCTORS

OW250509 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--With State Council approval, it is decided that the problem of subsidies for barefoot doctors will be settled by all localities in a reasonable way according to their actual local conditions, said Public Health Minister Qian Xinzong, noting that this is for the purpose of building up and consolidating contingents of barefoot doctors to ensure the development of medical and health undertakings in rural areas.

In a recent interview with a XINHUA correspondent on barefoot doctors, Qian Xinzong said that there are now 1.5 million barefoot doctors in the country, a very important force for us, if we are to do a good job in disease prevention, treatment and family planning work for 800 million peasants. Thanks to their training, retraining, self-study and the instructional help given them, these barefoot doctors have constantly raised their level of medical skills. An assessment shows that about one-third have now attained the level of a secondary vocational school graduate.

He pointed out that barefoot doctors are the intellectuals, technicians and mental workers in China's rural areas. In the past, however, quite a few localities lopsidedly stressed that "barefoot" was being under the influence of "leftist" errors. In addition to undertaking a tremendous load of medical and health work, barefoot doctors were also required to spend a fixed amount of time participating in collective labor for agricultural production. But when deciding their payments these localities refused to take into consideration the fact that they were mental workers. The general practice was to offer them the same pay as an equivalent laborer. In some places the pay was even lower than a person doing the same amount of labor. In recent years in particular, while many peasants have increased their incomes from agricultural and sideline production as a result of the implementation in all localities of the party's economic policies for the rural areas, the income of a barefoot doctor, in comparison with many peasants, has remained low and the gap is widening because he does not have time to engage in household agricultural or sideline production and cannot get the bonuses that are given to those who overfulfill their production quotas. Because of this, some technically competent and experienced barefoot doctors in some localities have abandoned medical work for agriculture or for other pursuits. If this situation is not improved, he said, it will affect the consolidation of cooperative medical service in the rural areas. The grave consequence would be such that no one will be left to concern himself over disease prevention, inoculation, patriotic health campaigns or family planning and a peasant will find no one when seeking medical treatment or help in child delivery by the modern method. This is a matter deserving of attention by governments at all levels.

Qian Xinzong said, with approval of the State Council, all localities are required to solve the problem of subsidies for barefoot doctors in a reasonable way in accordance with their actual local conditions:

1. All barefoot doctors who have qualified themselves through an assessment as having acquired knowledge equal to a secondary vocational school graduate shall be issued a "country doctor" [xiang cun yi sheng 6763 2625 6829 3932] certificate and shall in principle receive the same pay as a teacher in a school run by the local people. For those barefoot doctors who for the time being have not yet attained the level of a secondary vocational school graduate, intensified training shall be offered them and, in addition to their work points, they shall be given an appropriate subsidy as part payment in accordance with actual local conditions.

2. Sources of subsidies for barefoot doctors: These subsidies shall be drawn, after a discussion by commune members, from income made by the commune or brigade in running its enterprises and sideline production and from the public welfare fund of the commune members; they may also be drawn from income derived from rendering treatment services or from other incomes of the medical center; an appropriate subsidy shall be allotted from the local financial fund.

3. The transfer, training and assessment of the barefoot doctors, the issuance of their certificates and the management of government subsidies for them shall all be placed under the administration of the county public health bureau.

In the interview, Qian Xinzong also called on the public health departments in various localities to make practical efforts in doing ideological and political work among the barefoot doctors and in their professional training.

LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION AIDED BY BANK LOANS

OW231331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--China's light industry boosted the production of bicycles, wrist watches, sewing machines and other consumer goods by a large margin last year with the aid of medium- and short-term loans, according to the People's Bank of China.

Some one-half million to three-quarter million additional bicycles, wrist watches and sewing machines were produced in 1980. These items are in great demand across the nation. In the past, the factories producing these goods were short of funds for re-vamping equipment and expanding production capacities. Last year, the People's Bank of China granted 3,560 million yuan in short- and medium-term (one year to five years) loans to factories that needed funds to revamp old equipment and introduce technical innovations. Textiles and other light industry received 80 percent of the loans. In addition, the bank provided 180 million yuan in loans to food, catering and pastry firms and 240 million yuan to 530 hydro-electric power station projects.

As a result of the loans, 15,000 improvement projects were started and one-third of them were fully or partially completed last year. Factories increased their output value by 4,500 million yuan. Seventy percent of the increase was in textiles and other light industry areas, the bank said.

Expansion of consumer goods production is one of the targets of China's current economic readjustment program. The bank loans will help manufacturers of bicycles, wrist watches and sewing machines increase their production by 50 to 60 percent. Production of footwear, garments, furniture and fabrics also will increase, the bank said.

ANHUI PLA REGIMENT HOLDS OATH-TAKING RALLY

OW241533 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] According to a station report, a regiment of the Anhui Provincial Military District held a solemn oath-taking rally yesterday morning. Attending the rally were Yu Guangmao, a veteran Red Army soldier and commander of the provincial military district, Political Commissar Liu Yaozong and Deputy Commander (Yin Fuyuan) of the military district. The site of the rally was decorated solemnly.

The cadres and fighters were imbued with high spirit and militancy. Led by a leading comrade of the provincial military district, they read the militarymen's oath aloud. They unanimously expressed their determination to keep this oath in mind; put it into practice; strive to become revolutionary fighters with lofty ideals, morality, good general knowledge and physique; pay attention to army discipline and courtesy; and fear neither difficulties nor bloodshed and sacrifices.

FUJIAN TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

OW241217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Fuzhou, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--After seriously discussing and analyzing the special policy and flexible measures governing economic activities with foreign countries that have been implemented in Fujian over the past year and more, responsible persons of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee's Standing Committee and the provincial People's Government have decided to implement this policy and these measures in a better way this year under the guidance of the central authorities' readjustment policy.

Although the Fujian provincial party committee has scored some success in implementing the special policy and flexible measures, progress generally has not been fast enough and falls far short of the requirements of the central authorities. The provincial party committee has failed to blaze a new trail. The Standing Committee of the Fujian provincial party committee held that the emergence of this situation was mainly because the thinking of the leadership had been influenced by the "leftist" ideology for a long time. It was also mainly because the leadership had not thoroughly emancipated its mind, it lacked a pioneering spirit in doing practical work, it was accustomed to doing its work according to old conventions, it was afraid of making mistakes and it dared not carry out reforms. The Fujian provincial party committee pointed out that there would be no wavering and no going backward in implementing the special policy and flexible measures this year and that in doing economic work it is necessary to thoroughly criticize the "leftist" ideology, continue to emancipate our minds and achieve the following goals on the following bases: fall back sufficiently as far as capital construction is concerned; curtail expenditures; readjust enterprises; stabilize prices; develop agriculture; increase light industrial output; strengthen scientific and technological work; expedite the development of special zones; make policies flexible; enliven trade; and improve the people's living conditions. Concerning the construction of the Xiamen special zone, the provincial People's Government has decided to allocate an initial sum of 50 million yuan this year for improving such basic facilities as water, power, roads, airport, harbor and communications. At the same time, the provincial People's Government will utilize the foundation of Xiamen's existing industrial enterprises, foreign capital and imported technology and equipment to reform the old enterprises in order to enlarge their production capacity and increase the number of products for export.

In the field of economic work and trade with foreign countries, efforts must be made this year to increase production and fulfill the export plan; to use investments by foreigners and Overseas Chinese to expedite light industry construction with the emphasis on developing the sugar, paper, textile, tea and cannery industries as well as wolfram mining, communications, transportation, power and other weak links; to take advantage of the fact that there are many Overseas Chinese living in Fujian by striving by all means to increase the income of foreign exchange not acquired through trading; and to develop joint ventures in foreign countries and in Hong Kong and Macao.

JIANGXI CPPCC COMMITTEE TO HOLD THIRD SESSION

OW241637 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee held its Standing Committee meeting this afternoon at the Zhongshan Hall in Nanchang Municipality. Present at the meeting were Fang Zhichun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Luo Mengwen, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, Pan Shiyao, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Li Huafeng, Ni Nanshan and Liu Jianhua, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Fang Zhichun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting decided that the third session of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee be held in Nanchang from 28 March to 6 April. The meeting also seriously discussed other matters concerning the forthcoming third session and made relevant arrangements for it.

WEN HUI BAO: LITERARY CREATION MUST REFLECT LIFE

HK250203 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 81 p 3

["Miscellaneous Writings on Literature and Art" column by Ni Chuanliu [0242 0278 0362]: "Literary and Artistic Creation Must Not Falsify Life"]

[Text] Literature and art should truly reflect life and must not falsify life.

However, among some of our existing literary and artistic creations, there is a tendency toward falsification. Their contents, their descriptions of details and their characterization and creation of images are all divorced from real life, thus weakening their practical significance and their educative role.

Literary and artistic creations are allowed to have fictional and fictitious elements and also to recreate life provided there is a solid living basis. Literary and artistic creations can also have legendary elements provided these elements conform to the logic of life and their existence is rational and possible. However, some current works still follow the principle that "the theme goes ahead of the rest." In order to convey certain political concepts, some writers have willfully worked out plots and gone in for characterization. For example, recently, there has been intense popular interest in writing about the Chinese people's friendly contacts with the American and Japanese people and the friendly contacts between the mainland people and the Taiwan people. Without exception, such works of literature and art applied the following plot: husband and wife live in two separate places for several dozen years. However, their love for each other remains unchanged and they vow that they will not get a divorce nor will they remarry. It was the downfall of the "gang of four" that brought an end to their long years of suffering. There is a play about a couple. The wife is party branch secretary on the mainland and the husband wanders destitute, far from home and becomes a Taiwan fisherman. During a mishap, the husband and other Taiwan fishermen are rescued and escorted back to the mainland. The husband then meets with his wife. However, the wife urges her husband to return to Taiwan, saying that they should be reunited when Taiwan returns to the embrace of the motherland. Of course, the playwright's conception is good. However, the audience is greatly puzzled. In any case, this story does not conform to natural and normal human feelings. This play is a falsification of life. Maxim Gorki said: "Only by correctly reflecting all repeated phenomena in real life in a single phenomenon can we produce true works of art." This statement is quite correct and is also worth pondering conscientiously.

Writers of some works do not painstakingly delineate the mental outlook, the character and morals and the inner world of their characters, nor do they subtly delineate the essential substance of real life. In fact, they go in for working out weird and bizarre plots that stimulate the sensory organs. The following is a paragraph from a novel: It was late at night; it was raining without stop.

A couple who suffered persecution by lackeys of the "gang of four" went into a cave to make love. The lackeys then took a picture of the lovemaking scene by magnesium light. The woman was unable to endure this kind of humiliation and jumped from a cliff. This novel was written to expose the fiendishness and inhumanity shown by the "gang of four" and their lackeys. However, the effects produced by the novel run counter to its author's desire. Characters and activities delineated in the works of literature and art must be based on real life. The true, the good and the beautiful are the key elements of art. The life of art primarily depends on truth. Of course, I am not advocating naturalism that calls for copying reality nor am I demanding that all works of literature and art should indiscriminately copy the living experience. Our writers should make their readers and audience feel that characters in their works are reflections of living figures and that incidents in the works may occur in our real life. Even mythological plays and fantasy fictions should contain reflections of reality! Readers of Comrade Gao Xiaosheng's short stories all feel that his short stories touch their hearts, that they are simple and unadorned and that they have vitality. Anyone who has experienced rural life should be able to find reflections of Li Shunda, Chen Huansheng and Zhou Huaying. We should reflect life as it is, generalize and put together the original shapes of figures in real life and transform such figures into typical ones.

I am not against any writer's attempt to pour his beautiful ideals and pursuits into his works. However, such ideals and pursuits should also be based on rational reality. One cannot willfully raise life. Only by basing ourselves on the living soil and following the revolutionary realist principles for literary and artistic creation can we kindle the people's enthusiasm for creating beautiful and rational real life and foster fine spiritual values among our people.

BRIEFS

EAST CHINA POWER GRID--Shanghai, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--Last year the total output of the east China power grid was 6.7 percent more than 1979. The cycles of electricity generated were almost always up to the standard. Voltage was maintained at the required level, thus ending the 13-year-long problem of substandard voltage. The average quantity of coal consumed by thermal power plants for generating 1KWH of electricity last year declined by 11 grams compared with the 1979 record. To cope with the newly built power plants, 924.4 kilometers of ultrahigh-tension power transmission lines were installed and additional transformers with a total capacity of 870,50 kva were put into operation. Attention was also given to coordinating the work of thermal and hydroelectric power plants. Last year the output of hydroelectric power plants increased 1.8 billion KWH compared with 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 17 Mar 81 OW]

JIANGSU TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)--By learning from the good example of Shanghai, the textile industry of Jiangsu Province has increased production and earned more profits. Last year the total value of textile products manufactured was 28 percent higher than 1979. Foreign exchange earned through the export of textile products last year also surpassed the 1979 level by 10 percent. Remarkable improvement was noted in product quality. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 17 Mar 81 OW]

SHANDONG AGRICULTURAL LOANS--Agricultural banks and credit cooperatives in Shandong Province are actively releasing loans to support spring plowing and drought combating work. In the first 2 months of 1981 they released 38 million yuan in this respect, an increase of 16 million yuan over the corresponding 1980 period. These agricultural loans were used to help communes and brigades buy lubricating oil, chemical fertilizer, fine strain seeds and farm machines and implements. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Mar 81 SK]

GUANGXI AIR FORCE UNITS TAKE SOLDIER'S OATH

HK250301 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The organs and detachments of the air force stationed in Guangxi held a ceremony to take the soldier's oath on the afternoon of 9 March. (Su Wenxiang), deputy political commissar of the air force stationed in Guangxi, spoke at the rally. He said: The soldier's oath recently promulgated by the General Staff and political departments is an important measure for implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and the central work conference and improving the units' fighting effectiveness. It expresses the desires and determination of the cadres and fighters and is the guiding principle and code for the action of every revolutionary fighter. Through taking this oath, we should further inherit and carry forward the army's glorious traditions, strengthen the army's revolutionization and modernization, and cultivate the fine qualities of revolutionary military men.

(Yu Zhenwu), commander of the air force units in Guangxi, led the cadres and fighters in taking the oath. Representatives of the organs and detachments also spoke at the gathering. They pledged to seriously study, understand, always remember, and carrying out the oath, frequently check on their own actions in light of the oath, and strive to be qualified military men.

HAINAN URGES FORESTRY PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT

HK241358 Haikou Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Establish the Rights of Mountains and Forests as Quickly as Possible and Speed Up the Restoration and Development of Forestry"]

[Excerpts] When summing up and exchanging their experiences and lessons in forestry work and exploring the question of how to do a good job of protecting the existing forests and speeding up the development of forestry, the comrades attending the Hainan Han area meeting of representatives of advanced forestry units and individuals unanimously held that stabilizing the rights of forests and doing a good job of promoting the production responsibility systems in forestry constitute fundamental tasks.

The facts have demonstrated that in those places which have established the rights of mountains and forests and established the production responsibility systems in forestry, the forestry production there has quickly been restored, protected and developed. On the other side, in those places which have failed to do so, not only has forestry production there not developed, but the existing forests have not been properly protected.

In the past, the rights of mountains and forests in many places in Hainan were not adequately designated. Though they were designated in some places, because of the influence of leftist ideology, the ownership system has changed and now it is difficult to obtain a clear picture about ownership rights. In addition, since some units and individuals lack an understanding of the overall situation, this has caused many difficulties regarding the designation of the rights of mountains and forests. Since the beginning of this year, some places have not yet included this task in their daily agenda. Now the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have demanded that we do a good job of promoting this task before next spring. The time is pressing and the task is heavy. The party organizations and government departments at all levels must specifically strengthen their leadership, organize specialized forces, conduct penetrating investigations and study and strengthen ideological and political work. They must educate the cadres and masses so they will have an understanding of the overall situation, follow the party's policies concerned and stabilize the rights of mountains and forests as quickly as possible.

At the same time, they must emancipate their minds and establish the production responsibility systems in forestry as quickly as possible. They must also proceed from the practical situation and refrain from adopting indiscriminate measures in disregard for the actual situations. As long as the masses agree and trees are planted and properly managed, we must recognize the production responsibility systems, no matter what form they take and continuously perfect and enhance those systems through practice.

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--In 1980, the capital construction front in Guangzhou increased investment in light and textile industry and the people's daily life with the construction of residential housing reaching the highest level ever recorded. However, the scale of capital construction is still too large and the front line is still too long. According to statistics, in 1980, investments in nonproductive construction in Guangzhou increased by 41.93 percent over 1979. During the same period, investments in construction of residential housing increased by 39.85 percent over 1979. While urban construction increased by 29.21 percent, investment in communications and transportation departments increased by 55.31 percent and that in the departments of commerce, grain and trade increased by 60.84 percent. However, investment in the departments of culture, education, science and public health was comparatively lower. According to preliminary statistics, investments in heavy industry in Guangzhou in 1980 increased by only 5.73 percent over 1979, while investment in light industry increased by 96.92 percent over 1979. During the same period, Guangzhou made use of foreign investment in 16 projects. The number of investment projects completed was nine times that of 1979. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 10 Mar 81 HK]

GUANGXI PLANT CLOSURES--The Wuzhou prefectural administrative office has closed down the unauthorized small resin plants to ensure smooth progress of readjusting the national economy. Wuzhou Prefecture is one of the main resin producing areas throughout the country. In 1980, the people in this prefecture produced 73,000 tons of resin, an increase of 32 percent over 1979. Originally, there were only five state resin plants in the prefecture. However, some organs and enterprises including the commune and brigade enterprises had set up 200 small resin plants to unscrupulously purchase resin and sell it at higher prices. They have seriously wasted the resin resources and caused a deterioration in the quality of resin. The 1981 resin extraction season is drawing near. Recently, the prefectural administrative office held a conference on resin production to ensure the fulfillment of state plans. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Mar 81 HK]

HENAN CYL CONFERENCE--Recently, the Seventh Henan Provincial CYL Committee held its second enlarged plenary session to study how to strengthen efforts on conducting ideological and political work among young people. (Li Yichuan), deputy secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, gave an important speech at the conference. (You Chuanwei), acting secretary of the Henan Provincial CYL Committee, gave a work report. The participants demanded that the CYL organizations at all levels implement the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and closely follow the principles on economic readjustment and political stability. They were urged to improve efforts on conducting ideological and political work among young people, seriously implement the principle on readjustment, launch activities to learn from Lei Feng and establish a new work style and to rescue those youths who have gone astray, be concerned about the interests of youths and strengthen the organizational building of the CYL. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 81 HK]

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM

OW242110 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] The Xizang Regional Scientific and Technical Committee recently called a symposium of scientists and technicians and some cadres from the scientific and technical circles in Lhasa to discuss scientific and technical development in Xizang Autonomous Region. They unanimously pointed out: Under difficult conditions for work and livelihood, the broad masses of scientists and technicians have made some achievements over the past several years as a result of assiduous study and hard work. In 1980, some 120 scientific and technical achievements were approved and awarded by the regional People's Government. However, our region's scientific and technical work still lags far behind the demands of socialist construction in Xizang. Some of the leading cadres are still imbued with left ideas of ignoring scientific and technical work, whereas the practice "all eat from the same big pot" still exists in our management of scientific research. Meanwhile, there are also many problems of how to use (?economic) methods to carry out scientific and technical work.

The symposium also reviewed and summed up both positive and negative experiences in conducting scientific and technical work in the course of economic construction in Xizang region. The symposium pointed out that in order to readjust Xizang region's scientific and technical work, comrades in the scientific and technical circles must first take into consideration the region's economic development, proceed from Xizang's actual conditions, foster strengths and circumvent weaknesses, exploit favorable local conditions, concentrate on key projects and keep within our own capability. Only by doing so can a common understanding be reached on the development of Xizang's scientific and technical work. Through repeated discussions, the symposium selected 38 key research projects for 1981, including the research on natural resources and variety of crops and livestock in Xizang, research on selection and cultivation of fine strains of seeds, research on plant diseases, experimental research on preventing and controlling parasitic diseases, and research on solar energy utilization.

On the afternoon of 19 March, First Secretary Yin Fatang of the regional party committee attended the symposium and heard the opinions from scientists and technicians and some cadres in charge of scientific and technical work. He also joined in the discussion. Yin Fatang said: To build a united, prosperous and highly civilized new Xizang, develop production and improve the people's living standards, we must give full play to the role of our scientific and technical work. There is plenty of scope for the scientists and technicians to develop their talents in Xizang. In promoting scientific and technical work, we must stress such key research projects as making better use of (?solar) energy and making greater efforts to improve the people's living standards. Under no circumstances should we be content with some achievements won in solving the basic needs of the people.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--China's most populous Sichuan Province produced 1.7 million tons of pork, beef and mutton last year, an increase of 14.6 percent over 1979, reports today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. More than 31 million pigs were slaughtered and pork consumed per capita in this most populous province averaged 14 kilograms, the highest amount in the country, the paper says. The increased meat and dairy production increased the proportion of animal husbandry in the total agricultural output value of the province from 20 percent in 1979 to 21.5 percent in 1980. The thriving animal husbandry helped invigorate economy and boost the farmers' income. This achievement was attributed to better management in production, greater initiative by individual farmers in side-line occupation and the raise of the state purchase price. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 19 Mar 81 OW]

BEIJING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE ENDS

HK250311 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Summary] "The Beijing conference on science and technology work which opened on 13 March ended on the morning of 16 March. Attending the conference were Duan Yunyi, Jiao Ruoyu and other responsible comrades of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress and the municipal People's Government." The conference has awarded and cited 365 important science and technology achievements scored in the past year in the area of urban construction in the capital. The relevant achievements of the people's daily life accounted for 70 percent. Some of the achievements reached international standards.

Jiao Ruoyu said: "In the period of readjusting the national economy and in the course of implementing the four instructions of the central authorities on the principle of construction in the capital, science and technology work can only be strengthened not weakened. People engaged in science and technology work must pay special attention to making arrangements for carrying out the central authorities instruction on putting the production of consumer products in a strategic position and for some aspects that are closely connected with the people's daily life. It is necessary to further eliminate the leftist error of neglecting science and technology in economic work, do a good job of integrating scientific research and production, and enable science and technology work to gradually be in compliance with the central authorities' four instructions."

BEIJING HOLDS INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS SYMPOSIUM

HK250246 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Summary] "On the afternoon of 11 and 12 March, the Beijing Municipal People's Government held a symposium on industrial and communication systems to exchange experiences in increasing production and practicing economy and increasing income and decreasing expenses." The participants at the symposium called on the staff and workers on the industrial and communications front throughout the municipality to obtain a clearer picture of the situation, enliven their spirit, understand the tasks and resolutely lead the industrial and communications construction work in Beijing along the path which is suitable for the characteristics of the capital. They also pledged to stress light and textile industry in industrial development and effective products.

"Taking part in the symposium were Ma Yi and Xue Renzong, vice ministers of the State Economic Commission. Also present at the symposium were Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Jia Tingsan, Ye Lin, Guo Xianrui and Zhang Peng, leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government." A total of 13,000 people took part in the symposium. Jiao Ruoyu, Ye Lin and Zhang Peng spoke at the symposium.

Jiao Ruoyu said: "We must not hold that implementing the principle of readjustment and the four instructions of the central Secretariat means industry is no longer important. In fact, the industry front in the capital has very difficult tasks. We must effectively develop the following industries: light and textile, foodstuff, modern construction materials, household electric appliances for daily use, traditional handicraft arts and electronics. The energy and water resources in Beijing are in very great demand. We must actively adopt measures to save energy and water, adopt effective measures to treat the three wastes, do a good job of civilized and tidy production, plant more flowers and trees in the factory areas, and gradually build our factories into garden-style factories.

"We must strengthen management of enterprises, work hard on increasing the economic results and create the management method which is suitable to the characteristics of socialist enterprises, so as to consume less, increase efficiency and earn more profits. It is necessary for our work to revolve around economic readjustment in order to steadily conduct reform and do a good job of consolidating and enhancing the trial points of enterprises in expanding the decisionmaking powers. It is also necessary to strengthen the enterprises' political and ideological work and be concerned for the daily life of the staff and workers.

"Through discussion on serving the people and through being responsible for the people and the activities of learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new work style, it is necessary to enhance the awareness of the staff and workers, do a good job of improving the social atmosphere and build spiritual civilization in the capital.

"In short, through readjustment, it is necessary to build the capital's enterprises into ones which have first-class products, science and technology, level of management and quality of services."

"The symposium put forward that the industrial and communications departments must carry out the following this year:

"1. It is necessary to vehemently grasp readjustment of the structure of industry and products and promote light and textile industry and the production of consumer products to the greatest extent possible.

"2. It is necessary to vehemently grasp industrial reorganization and integration, rationally organize production capability, give full play to the potentials of the existing enterprises and enhance economic results.

"3. It is necessary to increase production and practice economy, and increase income and decrease expenses."

The participants pointed out that it is also necessary to greatly improve the variety and quality of products. In the areas of quality, main economic quotas and management, it is necessary to learn from Shanghai and catch up with Shanghai and carry out technical innovations.

"The leading cadres at all levels must set themselves up as examples, enliven their spirit, unite unanimously, overcome difficulties with one heart and one mind, do their work well, effectively overcome the style of bureaucracy and the phenomenon of disputing over trifles, promote the work of industrial production and communications and transportation and perfectly fulfill various tasks this year."

SHANXI PAPER CITED ON LYING ABOUT DAZHAI SUCCESSES

BK241144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Mar (AFP)--A Chinese provincial newspaper admitted having printed articles full of lies on the famous Dazhai agricultural brigade pushed by Mao Zedong as a national model in the 60s. The SHANXI DAILY said in an edition available here today that between 1967 and 1978 it had printed over 760 "absurd" articles running to two million words in a "horrible" style. The articles had built up Chen Yonggui, the brigades model peasant who rose to be prime minister [title as received] into an "honorary god," the SHANXI DAILY said without directly naming Mr Chen.

"Look at those long praise-filled articles and those stupid photographs. How sickeningly we glorified him," the daily continued. Mr Chen was always portrayed wearing a white towel wrapped like a turban round his head, in the manner of north Chinese peasants. The Dazhai model was dropped and Mr Chen lost his vice-premiership last year, although he is still a member of the Politburo. Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng who is shortly to give up the party chairmanship also managed to distinguish himself several times in the campaign to "learn from Dazhai" which was in full swing at the end of the Cultural Revolution.

The newspaper admitted that it had written "lying" propaganda article about Dazhai after the fall of the gang of four radicals in 1976 and had even gone against the national policy guidelines on the issue in 1978. It had also tried to make Chen Yonggui out to be a "hero" of the struggle against the "gang of four" after 1976 "even though everybody knew about the attitude of the representative person (meaning Mr Chen) during the Cultural Revolution." The SHANXI DAILY ended its self criticism by "presenting its apologies" to everyone who had to suffer as a result of its "lying reports."

RESULTS OF JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION NOTED

SK241152 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The fifth Standing Committee session of the fifth provincial People's Congress concluded on the afternoon of 23 March. The session heard Vice Chairman Liu Likai's report relaying the guidelines of the 17th NPC Standing Committee session, studied Vice Premier Yao Yilin's report on readjusting the national economic plan for 1981 and on state revenue and expenditures, and heard and discussed Deputy Provincial Governor Xiao Chun's report on the arrangement for our province's 1981 national economic plan. The session also heard a report by (Bian Yukun), responsible person of the provincial finance office, on our province's 1980 revenue, the arrangements for the 1981 budget and a draft work report on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. The session decided--through discussions--on the namelists of newly appointed personnel.

The session participants conscientiously and enthusiastically discussed the items of the session's agenda, put forward many valuable opinions and suggestions on our province's economic readjustment and revenue and decided on some important issues of our province. Permeated by an atmosphere of vigor and liveliness, the session fulfilled its scheduled tasks.

The session held: It is a great arduous historical task to implement the important policy of achieving further economic readjustment and greater political stability as set forth at the CCP Central Committee's work conference. To fulfill this task, the People's Congress Standing Committee should maintain closer ties with the people's deputies and give full play to the functions of local organs of state power.

At the plenary meeting held on the afternoon of 23 March, the participants unanimously approved the decision of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress on convening the third session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress, the decision on appointing (Li Zhenjiang) as Jilin provincial deputy governor and namelists of newly appointed personnel. It appointed (He Wentao) as chairman of the Jilin Provincial Planning Committee, (Li Jun) as chairman of the Jilin Provincial Economic Committee, (Zhan Yizun) as chairman of the Jilin Provincial Culture and Education Committee and concurrently director of the provincial Education Bureau, (Jiang Tao) as director of the Jilin Provincial Archives Bureau, (Wang Jiatong) as director of the Jilin Provincial Machine Building Bureau and (Lin Yanting) as director of the Jilin Provincial Second Light Industrial Bureau. It also approved the appointments of 22 chief procurators and deputy chief procurators of county, city and district people's procuratorates and 143 members of the People's Procuratorial Committee. Song Renyuan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chaired the plenary meeting and spoke.

JILIN HOLDS CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

SK241157 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The eighth Standing Committee session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Changchun 18-23 March. The session was held in two stages. In the first stage, the Standing Committee members attended as observers the fifth plenary Standing Committee session of the fifth provincial People's Congress and heard and discussed various reports. In the second, they studied and discussed the resolution of the 15th Standing Committee session of the 5th national CPPCC Committee and the minutes of the national CPPCC's work conference on literature and historical data and heard and discussed a report by Comrade (Dong Shu), director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, on upholding the four basic principles and a speech by Comrade Song Renyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, on the same issue.

At a plenary meeting held on 23 March, the participants unanimously approved a decision on appointing Comrade (Ma Zhanfeng) as Standing Committee member and acting secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee, a decision on convening the third plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee and a decision on changing the provincial CPPCC's Secretariat into a general office. Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, chaired the meeting and spoke. Vice chairmen, including Fu Zhensheng, Song Renyuan, Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Yan Zitao, Tao Weisun, Cui Cai, Xiao Danfeng and Miao Zhuxian, attended the meeting.

JILIN FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES CADRES MEETING

SK241240 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee decided to send work groups composed of cadres from various provincial level departments to rural areas and schools to help implement central guidelines. These work groups are headed by Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Yu Lin, Zhang Shiying, Song Jiehan and Jin Minghan. The main tasks of these work groups are to help rural people implement guidelines of the central work conference and the provincial party congress, examine and help them study central documents and implement this year's various tasks, assist them to prepare for spring plowing and to readjust industry and all other work, including finance and trade, education, science and technology and culture.

On 18 March the provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of provincial level organ personnel ready to be assigned to the grassroots units. Wang Enmao, Wang Daren and Zhang Gensheng spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Organizing work groups to the rural areas and schools in the first quarter of 1981 is not only necessary for promoting the whole year's work but also for improving leadership of leading organs, strengthening ties with the party committees at all levels, the students and the masses and overcoming bureaucracy.

Comrade Wang Enmao noted: After the smashing of the gang of four and especially since the convocation of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, the situation of China, including our province, is getting better each year. In order to make the 1981 provincial situation better than that of 1980, the meeting urges efforts to increase production, enliven the economy, improve the people's livelihood and achieve a better political situation of stability and unity year by year.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: We must first advance agricultural production. The key to achieving a great agricultural development and fulfilling this year's grain and soybean production plans lies in the first quarter. Therefore, we must grasp spring plowing well. He said: We must grasp the implementation of this year's agricultural production plans. As far as the whole province is concerned, in drawing up farming plans, we must pay attention to the principle of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an overall agricultural development, adapting to local conditions and appropriately concentrating certain crops in certain areas--a principle suited to our province. Of course, not all localities can take grain as their key links. Localities suitable for developing forestry or animal husbandry or growing cash crops should focus on whatever is suited to them. Since Jilin is a province assigned by the state as a marketable grain base, we must grasp grain production and attach prime importance to it. Of course, we should also develop cash crops and diversified economy. Rational farming plans should be mapped out according to the varieties of grain crops. This year localities with favorable conditions should plant more paddyfields to improve people's livelihood. Localities with unfavorable conditions, of course, should not manage to do so with difficulty. Cash crops such as beets, tobacco leaves and sunflower seeds must be well arranged.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: Developing mechanized farming and grasping mechanized sowing is one of the important conditions for reaping a bumper harvest this year. We must make full use of tractors and strive to expand the mechanized sowing acreage.

To prepare spring plowing well, we must ensure the allocation of agricultural chemicals, plastic sheetings and agricultural production funds and continue to implement the responsibility system in agricultural production.

Comrade Wang Enmao said: We should also develop forestry. We must implement the 25 points on forestry recently promulgated by the party Central Committee and the State Council and grasp the spring afforestation work well. Apart from this, we must also develop animal husbandry this year, including the raising of hogs, sheep, cattle, chickens, ducks, geese, rabbits and bees. We should stress hog raising and ensure sound market supplies. The rural housing problem should be solved this year.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Wang Enmao said: Our main task in the rural areas is to help grasp spring plowing so as to lay a good foundation for reaping a bumper agricultural harvest this year. In addition, we should also pay attention to industrial readjustment, financial revenue, commodity prices, science and technology, culture and education, public health, politics and law and all other work. While working in the rural areas our work groups must rely on the party committees at various levels. Our working period will be 3 weeks. In addition to visiting advanced communes and brigades and drawing experiences from them, we must also visit backward communes and brigades to understand their situation and help them solve problems. We must help party committees at all levels strengthen party building and political and ideological work, understand the situation of cadres and select young and middle-aged persons that meet the party's requirements for cadres so as to help build a good cadre rank.

LIAONING: TIELING FACES ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

SK250522 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Deputy Secretary (Li Jingting) of the Tieling County party committee has commented on agricultural problems caused by the economic readjustment. He said: In light of Tieling County's situation and on the basis of ensuring a steady increase in grain and soybean output, rural areas of Tieling County should vigorously develop planting and crop raising activities and build raw material production bases in order to prosper and keep pace with the economic readjustment.

He said: The economic readjustment has caused two problems in agriculture. First, due to the industrial readjustment and a reduction in capital construction projects, some 5,000 workers have been laid off and have returned to rural areas awaiting job arrangements. Second, commune and brigade-run enterprises may suffer an approximate 1 million yuan decrease in profits as a result of suspending construction or the merging of some enterprises caused by the readjustment of enterprises in urban areas.

He continued: The only way to solve these problems is to vigorously develop planting and crop raising activities and build solid raw material production bases. This is not only an expedient to solve the unemployment problem, but also a long-term measure to further promote farm-industry-commerce joint ventures.

BRIEFS

JILIN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--In implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy, Siping Municipality, Jilin Province, is making every effort to curtail the scope of capital construction. Investments in capital construction projects for 1981 will decrease by 80 percent from 1980. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81 SK]

JILIN AGRICULTURAL LOANS--By the end of February, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives at all levels throughout Jilin Province granted 80 million yuan of agricultural credits to rural production teams to help them in relieving the shortage of chemical fertilizers, repairing and maintaining farm machines and tools to achieve successes in preparations for spring plowing. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 81 SK]

HSIN WAN PAO DISCUSSES SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

HK231528 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 Mar 81 p 4

["News Talk" column: "The Warm Feeling Between Beijing and Washington"]

[Excerpt] On the eve of Reagan's assumption of presidential power, Sino-American relations were at the lowest ebb since before the establishment of the full diplomatic relations between the two countries. The situation was clear on inauguration day: Taiwan's Chiang Yen-shih absented himself from the inauguration ceremony on the pretext of "having a cold" while Ambassador Chai Zemin attended the ceremony. During the ceremony, Reagan did not do anything that might have been detrimental to Sino-American relations. Recently, Reagan has done number of things including his meetings with Chai Zemin and Ji Chaozhu and his stress on expanding trade with China. As a result, with the arrival of spring, there is a warm feeling between Washington and Beijing.

Beijing has stressed once again: Sino-American relations can surely be improved and can surely become better as long as the two countries conscientiously proceed in all instances from the global strategy toward the overall situation and jointly abide by the principles laid down in the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-American relations.

Since Reagan is adopting a tough policy toward the Soviet Union, it will not be difficult for him to proceed from the overall situation. The problem is that Reagan wants to uphold the "Taiwan Relations Act." He has even said that he wants to restore "official relations" with Taiwan. These views run counter to the principles on the establishment of Sino-American relations. These views also tend to deal with trifles while neglecting the essentials.

Regarding Taiwan-American relations, fortunately Reagan has decided to maintain the status quo prior to his recent meetings with Chia Zemin and Ji Chaozhu and his recent stress on expanding trade with China.

If Reagan's decision to maintain the status quo just means that he is not going to restore "official relations" with Taiwan, this is not enough. There is also the question of not selling arms to Taiwan. One should take warning from another's mistake. Due to the Netherlands insistence on selling submarines to Taiwan, Sino-Netherlands relations have retrogressed and have been downgraded from the ambassadorial level to the charge d'affaires level. Beijing is always relatively tolerant toward small countries. Beijing always takes a solemn and just stand when dealing with big countries and always takes a particularly solemn and just stand when dealing with superpowers. If the United States does what the Netherlands has done, it must not cherish illusions about receiving the lenient treatment which the Netherlands has received from China.

Compared with Carter, Reagan is adopting a tougher policy toward the Soviet Union. In order to strengthen the concerted efforts to counter the Soviet expansion, Reagan should understand that he must not do anything that may provoke China to anger or that may evoke China's stern reactions. If he does such a thing, only hegemonists will inwardly applaud him and only hegemonists will benefit from this.

Some people thought that there was no need for Beijing to strongly oppose Reagan's views on China which he made known during the U.S. presidential campaign. It now seems that the then strong opposition to Reagan's views on China was not the so-called nervous reaction but was just right. Beijing insists on being neither humble nor pert and does know when or where to stop.

To safeguard global security, China and the United States should be friendly toward each other. To deal with the Soviet Union not only requires China and the United States but also requires Western Europe, Japan and other forces. It is imperative to have the cardinal principles in mind and there must not be any more little tricks concerning Taiwan.

BEHAVIOR OF HIGH-RANKING CADRES' CHILDREN INVESTIGATED

HK230721 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 23 Mar 81 p 3

[Report: "Central Discipline Inspection Commission Launches Investigation of Work Style Problems of Sons and Daughters of High-Ranking Cadres"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar--In recent years there has been a lot of denunciation in society regarding the "sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres." Their reputation is not too good, and this has become one of the hallmarks of special privileges among the cadres. It has also become one of the problems affecting the image of the CCP and the cadres.

What is the real situation regarding the sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres? Is it as bad as reflected by public opinion? The Central Discipline Inspection Commission is attaching very great importance to this issue. The commission has recently carried out two investigations in order to find out the objective facts, make a realistic analysis, reach a correct answer and handle the matter in the proper way.

The first investigation involved 740 sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres. In the second investigation the scope was expanded, and over 1,000 sons and daughters of over 300 high-ranking cadres were investigated. The basic conditions revealed by the two investigations were identical: The behavior of 98 percent was good or average, while that of only 1.3 to 1.4 percent was not good.

Of the 1,221 persons investigated in the second investigation, the behavior of 1,205--about 98 percent--was good or average (143 of them--11 percent--had won battle honors or been assessed progressive), while the behavior of 16--1.3 percent--was not good (these included 11--0.9 percent of the total--who had behaved in a criminal way).

The investigation pointed out: We must not ignore the bad public opinion reputation of the sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres just because the behavior of the great majority of them is good or average. This is because the behavior of a few of them is indeed very bad and they do all kinds of evil things; their nature is even worse than that of ordinary bad youths in society, and their influence is also worse. It is often the case that "nobody hears about the good things, but news of bad deeds travels a thousand li"--this is the kind of thing that spoils the reputation of the sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres.

The investigation report held: To uphold the party's prestige and save the sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres who have gone astray, party committees at all levels, discipline inspection departments and public security departments must resolutely punish these criminal sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres as they deserve (this holds for the sons and daughters of any leading cadres, who have violated party discipline and state law). The report also proposes that the party committees at all levels must carry out positive education and make strict demands on the sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres. They should commend the good ones and criticize and educate the bad ones and ensure that they do not have any privileged superiority complex, and also eliminate the phenomenon of the masses viewing the sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres differently. Sons and daughters of high-ranking cadres who have indeed flouted law and discipline must be resolutely punished. The report also demands that all high-ranking cadres strictly educate their own sons and daughters. They should do this with a high sense of responsibility to the party.

AIR FORCE COURT TO TRY LIN BIAO FOLLOWERS

HK210251 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Dispatch from special correspondent: "Air Force Court Is About To Try Lin Biao Remnants"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar --The air force court is about to try 12 criminals who took part in the conspiracy of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique to launch a counterrevolutionary armed coup and assassinate Chairman Mao Zedong.

These 12 are Li Weixin, Cheng Hongzhen, He Dequan, Lu Min, Liu Shiying, Chen Boyu, Zheng Xinghe, Wang Yongkui, Zhu Tiezheng, Xu Xiuxu, Chen Lin and Wang Zuo. These criminals are to be tried in accordance with the intentions of the 16th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. Other criminals involved in the case will be tried later.

GUANGDONG SUFFERS DAMAGE FROM HAILSTORMS

HK210141 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Mar 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Hailstorms Hit Guangdong; 27 Injured or Killed in Yingde County"]

[Text] A number of counties and communes in Shaoguan Prefecture have been hit by hailstorms in recent days. Brief hailstorms hit some communes and brigades in Lechang, Shixing, Yingde, Wengyuan, Fogang and Qingyuan Counties between 14 and 19 March. The biggest hailstones, the size of a washbasin, fell in Gaogang commune of Fogang County.

Varying degrees of damage were caused to houses, crops and rice seedlings in the affected areas. There were also injuries and deaths among people and livestock. According to initial information, 27 people were killed or injured in Yingde County alone; 7 were killed and 9 seriously injured. The prefectural CCP Committee and party committees of the counties and communes affected are currently taking steps to actively carry out disaster relief. They are also teaching the cadres and masses to establish the idea of fighting natural disasters to win a bumper harvest and to do a good job in spring farming.

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